

DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

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GENERAL

MARITIME POWERS CRITICIZED FOR MILITARY USE OF SEAS

OW181259Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Big maritime powers continue using all the seas for military purposes, heedless of the possible harm to other states, so that "their big atomic fleets could move freely and impose all over the world their particular political and economic interests". This was declared in a press statement issued by Luis Valencia Rodriguez, head of the Ecuadorian delegation to the Seventh Session of the Third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, on May 15 in Geneva.

The statement points out that the maritime powers are interested not in assuring free development of international trade but in maintaining their military control over all the seas. This purpose is reflected, for example, in their desire to assimilate the 200-mile exclusive economic zone to the high seas and in their claim that, exercising all liberties on the high seas, they were entitled to continue using these seas at will.

About the discussions now going on at the Seventh Session of the Law of the Sea Conference, the statement says that the big maritime powers do not intend to demonstrate any spirit of compromise, but only wish to continue imposing their positions. They also wish to alter the principle that the international sea-bed is the common heritage of mankind, so that they can secure access to the wealth in the sea-bed for transnational enterprises in utter disregard of the international sea-bed authority, the only body in a capacity to protect the interests of the international economy.

The statement reiterates Ecuador's stand in defence of its 200-mile maritime right.

PEKING INTERNATIONAL VOLLEYBALL TOURNAMENT OPENS 18 MAY

OW181858Y Peking NCNA in English 1708 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--The 1978 Peking International Friendship Invitational Volleyball Tournament opened at the Capital Indoor Stadium here this evening, with the Canadian and Mexican women's teams playing the opening match.

Present on the occasion were: Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission, Huang Chung and Lu Chin-tung, leading members of the All-China Sports Federation, and Chang Chih-huai, chairman of the tournament organizing committee; Yutaka Maeda, Japanese vice-president of the International Volleyball Federation and president of the Asian Volleyball Confederation, and Mrs Maeda; and leaders of the volleyball delegations and teams.

Diplomatic envoys of the participating countries were present.

A warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the stadium. A streamer strung above the rostrum bore the words in Chinese and English: "1978 Peking International Friendship Invitational Volleyball Tournament.

The opening ceremony started at 1930 hours. Referees and volleyball players from Brazil, Canada, Japan, Mexico and China filed into the arena amid strains of music. The 18,000 spectators gave them a prolonged ovation.

Chang Chih-huai spoke at the ceremony. On behalf of the organizing committee and the Chinese Volleyball Association, he extended a hearty welcome to the friends in the tournament. He said: "This tournament is another happy gathering in the world of volleyball." He thanked the friends for coming to China to demonstrate their volleyball skills and bringing friendship to the Chinese people. The Chinese people have always cherished the friendship of the people and sportsmen from other countries and have always paid close attention to the development of volleyball," he said. "We are holding this tournament for the purpose of strengthening the unity and friendship among the people and sportsmen of the participating countries and raising our game to a higher standard. We believe that through our concerted efforts this goal of ours can be attained."

KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE ON IMPACT OF OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK180817Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 14 May 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Chin Mu [4440 3668]: "Overseas Chinese Leave Their Footprints All Over the World"]

[Text] I spent my youth in Malaya and Singapore. That was many years ago. But whenever I recall those days, scenes of life overseas reappear distinctly in my mind: Chinese coolies in undershirts and short pants gather in groups on a pier; Chinese rubber tappers work on rubber plantations; at night, the Overseas Chinese sit in front of fruit stalls, enjoying tropical fruits such as durian and mango; Chinese women dress themselves in local costumes and colorful sarongs; and so forth. But what I remember most deeply and relish often in my memory is this scene: Chinese coolies crowd around a "letter writer" sitting at his desk and eagerly ask him to write letters for them to send home. In another scene, a few people leaning on the railing at the waterfront on a dark, starry night look in the direction of their motherland. Once I recall these scenes, verses and lyrics such as "Locating the dipper, I know where my homeland is" and "The streams of our hometown, aren't they beautiful?" keep running through my mind.

In some overseas places, there are Chinese in such great numbers that there are "Chinese streets" and "Chinatowns." The Overseas Chinese leave their footprints not only in Southeast Asia but in areas all over the world. How many people with Chinese blood are there in various countries and regions of the world? No one can give accurate statistics. There are at least a few dozen millions of them, if their offspring and their mixed blood posterity are also counted. Due to historical and geographical reasons, a considerably large portion of them have been naturalized in various countries, but they still regard us as distant relatives and have blood relations with us. The masses of Overseas Chinese who retain their PRC nationality maintain much more intimate relations with their motherland. In numerous corners of the world, large numbers of Overseas Chinese are still marking the years by the 24 solar terms such as "Ching Ming" [clear and bright] and "Ku Yu" [grain rains] and are telling stories about "Sun Wu-kung, the Monkey" and "San-pao, the Eunuch." They eat salted bean curd, salted fish, rice dumplings and balls of glutinous rice; wear wooden sandals; drink "Cantonese herb tea"....Historically, there is an invisible, sturdy bond tying the hearts of the Overseas Chinese with their motherland. In the past few years, whenever a Chinese ocean liner calls at a foreign port, a Chinese athletic team plays friendly matches or an art troupe gives performances in a foreign country, there always are large groups of visitors from among the Overseas Chinese. Some of them even bring their families along, coming by plane or train from places hundreds of miles away.
[paragraph continues]

Upon seeing the new products from home, the Overseas Chinese touch them with deep affection and gaze at the mark "made in China." We can deeply feel their affection.

The history of Overseas Chinese is closely related to the world history of capitalist and colonial development, the history of capitalist aggression against China, the history of revolutions in modern China, and even the history of the modern world. When the Western capitalist world was accumulating its primitive capital, the capitalists used all possible abominable and sanguinary means to slaughter the native people of the places which they invaded and, on the other hand, to exploit local resources by importing large groups of laborers. The "most remarkable" incidents were the massacre of the American Indians, the bloodshed on the Pacific islands, the capture and trading of African "black slaves," and the kidnaping of "Chinese contract workers." The "Chinese contract workers" were also called "Shanghaied workers." They were brought to the Americas or Southeast Asia in shipment after shipment. Some of them were brought there by deceit, others by the Western ships by coercion. They were shipped to the United States as railroad laborers, to Brazil as vegetable growers, to Panama as canal workers, to Canada as shepherds, to Cuba as sugarcane growers, to Peru as guano pickers, to Malaysia as tin miners, to Indonesia as rubber tappers and to Australia as tobacco growers.... At that time, masses of corpses of American Indians floated with the ocean current, allowing the ocean liners from Europe to use the flow of corpses as their compass. The ships carrying traded Chinese and Negroes were called "floating hells." The Chinese and Negroes were enslaved and had to do labor of appalling intensity. Marx and Engels were greatly shocked by these conditions. They scathingly condemned the European and American capitalists who perpetrated these bloody tricks. Personified, "Capital" really had every pore filled with blood. Under the hall of Western civilization were buried the bones of the miserable ancestors of the people of the nations that were bitterly bullied in the past but who have stood up and are roaring in anger today!

Because of all this, because the officers and men of the Taiping army fled China in large groups after the failure of the "Taiping revolutionary movement," and because in modern Chinese history the masses of poor people who were heavily oppressed by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism had to flee famine and had to "sell their cows to buy guns" or "sell their cows for ship tickets," the number of Chinese abroad grew generation after generation before liberation.

The masses of Chinese abroad rendered meritorious services by joining the local people in fighting against the colonialists. They sweated away at their work to promote local construction. They have therefore cultivated profound friendship with the local residents. This deserves portrayal and praise. In "Gold Coasts," a medium-length novel I wrote during the 1950's, I proceeded from a different angle to portray the miserable experience of the "Chinese contract workers." In my opinion, these materials still have some meaning today because incidents of this kind are themselves an accusation against the evil capitalist system. While reviewing these miserable past happenings, we should cherish socialism and hate the exploiting classes all the more, fight bravely to gradually eliminate the bourgeoisie and sweep away the soil in which it germinates, and wage a firm struggle against international plundering and against hegemonism. (This article is part of the new preface written by Comrade Chin Mu for his medium-length novel "Gold Coasts." This novel will soon be republished by the Kwangtung People's Publishing House.)

CUBAN AGGRESSION IN AFRICA DISCUSSED IN BRITISH ARTICLE

OW181415Y Peking NCNA in English 1318 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--The Cuban aggression in Africa with Soviet support is unmasked in an article on May 7 by Ian Greig, deputy director of the British "Foreign Affairs Research Institute", according to a report from London.

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Dealing with the Soviet-Cuban relation, the article said: "Soviet military aid began to arrive in Cuba in 1960 and by the early 1970's had reached an estimated annual inflow valued at 150 million dollars each year. Several thousand Soviet instructors serve in Cuba under the command of a lieutenant general and senior Cuban officers frequently attend courses in the Soviet Union. Since early 1978 some Soviet pilots appear to have been flying routine defence patrols in Cuban aircraft, presumably because of the fact that many Cuban pilots are now serving in Africa and elsewhere."

The article said that although Cuba "is not formally a member of the Warsaw Pact, hints have been dropped by Moscow that it might be invited to join should Spain join NATO." 34 percent of Cuba's trade "is with the Soviet Union and in addition to purchasing almost all the island's sugar crop at prices nearly double the world average, the Soviet Government also provides subsidies running at the rate of two million dollars a day." Besides subsidies, the article said, "the Soviet Union has for some time provided Cuba's entire requirements of oil supplies including the aviation spirit so vital to sustain the airlifts which form such an essential part of its foreign ventures."

Referring to the Cuban military involvement in Africa, the article said: "A congress of representatives of CDR's (Committees in Defense of the Revolution of Cuba) held in the autumn of 1977 committed all members to serve overseas if needed, with the priority for the time being being given to African tasks."

The article referred to a recent U.S. State Department estimate of a total of 45,000 Cubans now serving in Africa (including approximately 39,000 combat troops). "It would seem that one Cuban in every 250 is already serving in Africa, as compared with one American in every 400 during the height of the Vietnam war," it said.

The article went on: "The total number of casualties suffered by the various Cuban expeditionary forces is not made public. However, Western estimates reckon that the Cuban forces have suffered some 4,000 casualties in Angola since 1975."

The article pointed out that the Cuban Government's policy of granting vigorous aid in a growing number of areas of the world is prosecuted "not only through its armed forces and civil aid, but also by means of the operations of its very active intelligence services." The article said that since 1971 the operations of Cuban intelligence services have to a very large degree been controlled by the Soviet service. A percentage of the Cuban soldiers serving as soldiers in some African countries are in fact agents of DOI (the General Intelligence Agency of Cuba), said the article.

UNITED STATES

U.S. GOVERNMENT WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS IN ZAIRE

OW181816Y Peking NCNA in English 1759 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--The United States would speed up delivery of military equipment already in the pipeline to Zaire and would urgently consider any Zaire request for more military aid, declared spokesman of the U.S. State Department Hodding Carter on May 16, according to Washington reports.

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He also said that spares for Zaire's C-130 military transport planes and light observation aircraft would be sent ahead of schedule, as would communications equipment under order.

On May 15, Hodding Carter said that the United States did not have information and did not know who is arming or funding the attackers on Zaire. Sources close to the U.S. Government disclosed yesterday that the U.S. State Department has set up an emergency task force to monitor the development of the situation in Zaire.

Hodding Carter announced yesterday in a news briefing that Zaire had asked for items including spares, medical supplies, communications equipment and gasoline. The United States "intend to meet the needs", and was consulting with a number of countries to discuss steps to support Zaire, he said. He disclosed that the U.S. Government was studying legislation to find ways to speed up military support to "trouble spots".

UPI reported that U.S. President Carter met congressional leaders at the White House on May 16 and discussed with them the situation in Zaire. It was reported that Carter told them there are now 40,000 Cuban troops in Africa. UPI also reported that a State Department official said to newsmen on May 16 that the Soviet Union and Cuba now appear to be "directly or indirectly involved in five of the seven armed conflicts underway in Africa". This official added that in light of the alarming spread of Soviet-Cuban military intervention ties, President Carter has begun a major review of U.S. African policy and is considering various possibilities including more active military assistance programs to some countries.

REPORTAGE ON UPI DELEGATION'S VISIT

Peking Banquet

OW171908Y Peking NCNA in English 1705 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 17 May (HSINHUA)--Tseng Tao, director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of a delegation of the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL led by its President and Chief Executive Officer Roderick Beaton.

Present at the banquet were Chin Chao, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, An Kang, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, Yin San [3009 0639], deputy editor-in-chief of the KWANGMING DAILY, Li Po-ti [2621 0130 1879], editor-in-chief of the CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, Huang Sen, editor-in-chief of the PEKING DAILY, Lin Ping, director of the American and Oceanian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Chien Chi-chen, director of the Information Department of the Ministry. The UPI delegation arrived in Peking at noon today as guests of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Meets With Teng Hsiao-ping

OW190806Y Peking NCNA in English 0803 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping this morning met with the delegation of the UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL led by Roderick Beaton, UPI president and chief executive officer, and answered their questions concerning Sino-U.S. relations and the international situation.

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They conversed in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Tseng Tao, director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and leading members of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, the American and Oceanian Affairs Department and the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, including Peng Ti, Lin Ping and Chien Chi chen.

SOVIET UNION

NATO OFFICIALS ON NEED TO COUNTER SOVIET MILITARY THREAT

OW181826Y Peking NCNA in English 1642 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, May 18 (HSINHUA)--Writing in an article carried in the latest issue of NATO REVIEW, General H.F. Zeiner Gundersen, chairman of NATO's Military Committee, stresses the "pressing need" for NATO action to counter the growing military threat of the Soviet Union.

The article points out that for some years military leaders of Western countries have emphasized "the fact that the size and capabilities of Warsaw Pact forces have developed to the point where no reasonable person could any longer seriously suggest that their purpose was purely defensive". It says that there was a realization of the need to take some positive actions to demonstrate the will and determination of the NATO countries to maintain their independence.

It adds: "The Warsaw Pact has greatly increased its capability to launch an attack with little warning." "The Warsaw Pact air forces are now almost all configured and trained to perform in an offensive role. Furthermore, significant forces are stationed well forward," it states.

"The capability of the Soviet Union to deploy significant forces and equipments over great distances has been dramatically demonstrated recently in the Horn of Africa," the article says. It points out that the Soviet Union has emerged as the second most powerful maritime power on earth within little more than a decade. "If the Soviet Union were to continue to develop her maritime power, there might be a moment when it was evident that (Western) control in the Atlantic had been lost or was, at least, very much in question. Such a situation would be a strongly destabilizing factor and might make war in Europe a much more conceivable undertaking in Warsaw Pact eyes than is presently the case," it continues.

In a recent speech in Brussels, General Robert Close, author of the book "Is Europe Without Defence?", warned that the West European countries must ensure their defence against the Soviet threat. Close pointed out that Soviet superiority in conventional weapons is "a serious problem" to the West European countries. The Soviet threat is not confined to central Europe, he said, the threat "is global and has spread to every part of the world".

He pointed out that the Soviet moves in Angola and the Horn of Africa aim to threaten the energy supplies to Europe and indirectly put a strangle hold on Western Europe.

SIZE OF SOVIET PRESENCE IN CUBA COMMENTED ON

OW190842Y Peking NCNA in English 0833 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--"In today's Cuba, the presence of the Soviet Union is pervasive," said a West German correspondent in a dispatch from Havana on May 17.

Quoting the estimation of Western sources, the report said the number of Soviet military advisers, agricultural specialists, technicians or engineers stationed in Cuba has reached 150,000.

The report pointed out that the Soviet commitment to Cuba is costly. This year Moscow will increase its import of Cuban raw sugar by 200,000 tons over last year, at a price much higher than that on the world market. The Soviet Union dominates Cuba's foreign trade. All the oil that Cuba needs is supplied by Moscow. The report went on: "The Soviet military presence is everywhere (in Cuba) to be seen, as the army's 'Katusha' trucks roll through the streets and Cuban and Russian troops test new weapons on the coasts." "Overhead, according to American intelligence, Soviet pilots have taken over the flying missions while their Cuban comrades-in-arms are busy in other parts of the globe." The report stressed that the Soviets' stay in Cuba is chiefly to serve the purpose of training Cuba's 100,000 soldiers and 60,000 reservists.

PEOPLE'S DAILY SEES NO FUTURE FOR SOVIET AMBITION

HK180827Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 11 May 78 p 6 HK

[Untitled PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's postscript to NCNA report entitled: "The Soviet Union Sends Cuban Mercenaries To Make New Conquests in Africa"]

[Text] Soviet social-imperialism is making new conquest in Africa. This conclusion is consistent with facts and therefore accurate. Such ambitious interventions are also part of a Soviet strategic ploy to conduct infiltration, subversion and expansion everywhere in a vain attempt to dominate the world. Because of this, the Soviet Union is the most dangerous enemy of the people of the world, and this conclusion is also increasingly substantiated by facts. However, it is also clear that the Soviet strategic moves to conquer Africa and dominate the world have been condemned and opposed by people from the very start, and it can be predicted that the prospects are not very bright. The peoples of Egypt, Sudan, Zaire and Somalia are convincing witnesses. The Cuban people are asking: "What are we fighting for?" This also shows that the supply of Cuban mercenaries to help the Soviet Union pull chestnuts out of the fire in its expansion and aggression did not have the support of the people. Let us watch him build the mansion, and let us watch his mansion collapse!

AUSTRIAN JOURNAL CITED CONDEMNING USSR AS ARMS MERCHANT

OW171017Y Peking NCNA in English 0911 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Vienna, 16 May (HSINHUA)--The Soviet Union is condemned as an arms merchant by the Austrian monthly OESTERREICH KONSERVATIV in an article in its latest issue.

The Soviet Union is one of the biggest arms merchants in the world second only to the United States, the article says. "Arms deals not only provide Moscow with huge financial profits, but also help it to extend its spheres of influence in the Third World. Such bloody deals have become an important part of the Soviet foreign policy", the article adds. The war in the Horn of Africa is first of all the result of the Soviet foreign policy in Africa and massive Soviet "military aid".

SOVIET AUTHORESS LYUBOVA KOSMODEMYANSKAYA DIES 7 MAY

OW141320Y Peking NCNA in English 1255 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (HSINHUA)--Lyubova Kosmodemyanskaya, mother of Zoya and Shura, passed away on May 7 at the age of 78, according to press reports here yesterday.

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Her daughter Zoya and son Shura had laid down their lives in the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union.

L. Kosmodemyanskaya was the author of "The Story of Zoya and Shura", a popular book among the Chinese people.

In the great patriotic war, Zoya joined a Soviet guerrilla unit to resist the Hitlerite aggressors. When she carried out a combat mission in November 1941, she was arrested and died a heroic death. Her heroic exploits had greatly encouraged the valiant Soviet people in their struggle against the German fascists. Afterwards, the heroine's mother sent Zoya's brother Shura to the front. A young tanker, Shura made many exploits in the war, thanks to his wisdom and bravery. In a military operation, he laid down his life for the motherland.

NORTH ASIA

KAWASAKI DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH WANG CHEN

OW181556Y Peking NCNA in English 1501 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the friendship delegation from the Kawasaki group of Japan led by Kiyoshi Yotsumoto, with Eiro Iwamura as its deputy leader.

Present on the occasion were Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Hsiao Fang-chou, vice-chairman of the council, Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Wu Shu-tung, deputy director of a department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

KYODO Report

OW190039Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (KYODO)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen met with members of a visiting mission of the Kawasaki group of firms in Peking Thursday and sought the cooperation of the group in China's efforts to modernize its industries.

Wang told the mission, led by Kiyoshi Yotsumoto, president of Kawasaki Heavy Industries, that Japan must be prepared for competition from Europe in respect to such extension of cooperation to China. He added that China also has said the same thing to the European side.

The mission, the first to be sent to China by the Kawasaki group, is made up of 10 presidents and top executives of Kawasaki Steel Corp, Kawasaki Heavy Industries, Fujitsu Limited, Fuji Electric Co. and Daiichi Kangyo Bank. The mission members had been holding talks with Chinese officials concerned on promotion of economic ties.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION PARTIES OPPOSE DIET EXTENSION

OW181846Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 18 May (HSINHUA)--All the opposition parties in Japan are strongly opposing an arbitrary decision adopted by the government of the Liberal Democratic Party yesterday to extend the current session of the Diet by another 30 days. The decision was made in a bid to make the Diet automatically approve the "Special Measures Act for the Implementation of the Japan-South Korea Agreement on the Joint Development of the Continental Shelf".

When the Diet forced through the decision, dietmen of the Socialist Party, the Komei Party and the Socialists and Citizens League refused to attend the session as a token of protest. The dietmen of the New Liberal Club voiced opposition at the session.

On the same day, after the government and the Liberal Democratic Party made the decision, Makoto Tanabe, chairman of the Socialist Party Diet Policy Committee, and Naohiko Okubo, chairman of the Komei Party Diet Policy Committee, made statements denouncing the government. Makoto Tanabe said that in order to railroad "the special measures bill" through the Diet, the government and the Liberal Democratic Party forcibly decided to extend the session of the Diet despite of the strong opposition of the opposition parties. For this, the government and the Liberal Democratic Party should bear full responsibility. By concluding the "Japan-South Korea Continental Shelf agreement", the Japanese Government has infringed upon the sovereignty of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China. If the bill were passed, it would have a serious impact on the question of concluding the proposed Japan-China peace and friendship treaty which the Japanese people are looking forward to. He said that the Socialist Party will do its utmost to prevent the passing of the bill. Naohiko Okubo said that the Japanese Government was committing a most illegal act by forcibly deciding to extend the Diet session just to railroad the "special measures bill".

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PHILIPPINES

OW180847Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1155 GMT 16 May '78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May--The Chinese trade delegation headed by Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, concluded a friendly visit to the Philippines and returned to Peking by plane yesterday. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Cheng To-pin, vice minister of foreign trade; Li Chuan, vice chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; and Severino, charge d'affaires of the Philippine Embassy in China.

AUSTRALIAN GOVERNOR GENERAL RECEIVES OUTGOING AMBASSADOR

OW181244Y Peking NCNA in English 1211 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 18 May (HSINHUA)--Australian Governor-General Sir Zelman Cowen received outgoing Chinese Ambassador Chou Chiu-yeh at the Government House yesterday and had a friendly conversation with him. Receiving Chou Chiu-yeh at parliament house today, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said: "The relations between Australia and China have been developing very well. The Australian Government will do all it can to further promote the relations between our two peoples."

EUROPE

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrives in Hangchow

OW181321Y Peking NCNA in English 1311 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow, 18 May (HSINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu arrived here from Canton by special plane this afternoon accompanied by Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, his wife Lin Chia-mei and Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister.

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The distinguished guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and his wife Bu Pei-lan; Chang Wen-pi, secretary of the provincial party committee and commander of the provincial command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Chen Wei-ta and Chen Tso-lin, secretaries of the provincial party committee and vice-chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; other leading comrades of the provincial and city party and government departments and several thousand local people.

Hangchow in Maytime is a riot of flowers and emerald foliage, restful lake waters sparkling among wooded hills. The city is a sea of rejoicing at the arrival of the distinguished Romanian guests. Hangchow airport today flew the national flags of China and Romania. Chinese and Romanian songs were broadcast over loudspeakers along the main streets, which were bedecked with streamers of welcome.

When Comrade Ceausescu and Mme. Ceausescu arrived, Comrade Tieh Ying and other local leaders stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them. Two children presented them with bouquets. Drumming and gonging, people sang and danced to show their hearty welcome. Comrade Ceausescu kept waving to them in acknowledgement. On their way from the airport to the city proper, the distinguished guests from Romania received a grand roadside welcome from tens of thousands of Hangchow people.

Later this afternoon, Comrade Ceausescu, Mme. Ceausescu and the other distinguished guests visited scenic spots around the West Lake.

18 May Hangchow Banquet

OW181742Y Peking NCNA in English 1728 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow, 18 May (HSINHUA)--The Chekiang provincial party committee and Revolutionary Committee jointly gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mme Elena Ceausescu and the other distinguished Romanian guests. Present were Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, and his wife Lin Chia-mei and Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister.

Tieh Ying, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade Ceausescu proposed toasts at the banquet.

Comrade Tieh Ying warmly praised the Romanian people for their major achievements in building socialism. "We follow every success scored by the Romanian people, and are willing to learn from you. We sincerely hope that you will advance from victory to still greater victories in fulfilling the fighting tasks set forth by the Romanian Communist Party's 11th congress and national conference," he added.

Comrade Tieh Ying said: "The people of Chekiang heartily rejoice at the constant development and consolidation of the relations between China and Romania. We would like to pay particular tribute to the important contributions made by Comrade Ceausescu in enhancing the fraternal relations between China and Romania. Your current visit to China has added a new, brilliant chapter to the annals of the friendship between China and Romania."

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In his toast, Comrade Ceausescu extended warm greetings and best regards to the people of Chekiang Province and Hangchow City. He said that Chairman Mao and Premier Chou had made special contributions to the development of the Romania-China friendship. "Through the current visit, we would like to make all-out efforts together with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to continue to develop this friendship," he declared.

He pointed out that the friendship between the two parties and countries of Romania and China was based on full equality, respect for sovereignty and independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. He expressed the wish that the Chinese people would win still greater successes in all endeavours and that the friendship between the two parties and countries of Romania and China would constantly grow in all fields.

The banquet was pervaded with a joyful and friendly atmosphere. The band played Chinese and Romanian melodies and artists sang Romanian songs.

Returns to Peking

OW190928Y Peking NCNA in English 0916 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Mme. Ceausescu and the other distinguished Romanian guests returned to Peking from Hangchow by special plane this afternoon following a visit to Canton and Hangchow. They were accompanied by Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, his wife Lin Chia-mei, and Yu Chan, vice-foreign minister.

Greeting them at the airport were Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, and Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council.

Upon their departure from Hangchow, the Romanian guests were seen off at the airport by Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and his wife; Chang Wen-pi, secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the provincial command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; and other leading members of the provincial and city party and government departments.

This morning, President and Mme. Ceausescu and his party visited the Hangchow silk tapestry factory and toured the Liuho Pagoda. The silk tapestry factory, well shaded by greenery, was in a festive mood today. Workers lining the roads waved bouquets to extend their warm welcome to the distinguished Romanian guests. President and Mme. Ceausescu made a round of the workshops and inspected some of the gorgeous brocades being woven. He shook hands with workers on duty, congratulating them on their achievements.

FURTHER GROWTH OF FRIENDSHIP WITH ROMANIA FORESEEN

OW180655Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[International Report: "The Everlasting Friendship Between China and Romania"]

[Excerpts] Peking, May 14--The People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania are both developing socialist countries. Despite the geographical distance between them, one being on the Pacific and the other on the Black Sea, profound friendship exists between our two countries.

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Since the establishment of diplomatic relations on 5 October 1949, the friendship between China and Romania has developed in an all-round way and entered a completely new stage. Our two parties, countries and peoples have been closely united with each other through our protracted revolutionary struggles and our great cause of building socialism. We have consistently offered sympathy, support and encouragement to each other. In their socialist revolution and construction, the Chinese people have constantly received effective support and assistance from the Romanian people. Romania has firmly spoken out for restoring our country's legitimate rights in the United Nations and other international organizations, firmly supported our country in its just cause for the liberation of Taiwan, warmly praised our great victory in smashing the "gang of four," congratulated our party on the victorious convocation of its 11th national congress and warmly congratulated Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his appointment as chairman of our party.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party led by Comrade Ceausescu, the Romanian people have resolutely opposed foreign interference and control, resisted pressure and threats from abroad and courageously defended the independence and sovereignty of their country, winning one victory after another. In recent years, the independent self-reliant country of Romania has made important achievements in socialist construction. Today's Romania has become a socialist country with a highly prosperous economy and continually strengthening national defense. The CCP, Chinese Government and people sincerely admire the spirit of heroic struggle displayed by the Romanian people and warmly congratulate them for their tremendous achievements in all fields.

Chinese and Romanian leaders have made many friendly visits to each other's country and made important contributions to strengthening the militant friendship between the peoples of China and Romania. On the basis of their close unity and all-round cooperation, China and Romania have signed a series of agreements on cultural cooperation, scientific and technological cooperation, the exchange of commodities and payments and so forth. Friendly exchanges between the people of China and Romania have become more and more frequent. Many Romanian friends visit China each year and representatives of various Chinese circles have been going to Romania in an unrelenting flow to visit and observe.

The friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples, which has been established in the course of protracted revolutionary struggles and based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, can withstand any test. In the course of the common struggle against imperialism and hegemony and for the building of socialism, the Chinese people will always fight shoulder to shoulder with the Romanian people. The revolutionary friendship between our two peoples, like the Yangtze and the Danube, will continue to flow unceasingly. Comrade Ceausescu is now on another official friendly visit to our country which is expected to result in further rich fruits from the everlasting tree of friendship between China and Romania.

ROMANIAN MINISTER'S ARTICLE ON NATIONAL DEFENSE CITED

OW181700Y Peking NCNA in English 1510 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 17 May (HSINHUA)--The efforts made by the Romanian Communist Party and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to strengthen national defence and defend the fruits of revolution, national independence and sovereignty were reviewed by Army General Ion Coman in an article carried in the Romanian bimonthly HISTORIC RESEARCH No 1.

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Ion Coman, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defence, pointed out that increased defence capability, preservation of national independence and sovereignty and opposition to imperialist plots are part of Romania's general policy of socialist construction. "The party attaches and will attach full importance to the strengthening of the defence capability of the motherland and nation-wide participation in the defence of the fruits of revolution and to the safeguarding of national independence and sovereignty," he added.

He noted that the Romanian Communist Party held that in time of peace, the socialist state and society should always be on the alert and possess the strength necessary for hitting back at imperialist aggression in order to plunge all manpower and materials into the struggle against invaders. In time of peace, the army must be kept at the necessary level of being able to repulse aggression when invaded. The policy guiding all our work in this respect reflects the basic theory that the defence of the motherland is the cause of the whole people, repeatedly emphasized by Comrade Ceausescu.

Referring to the theoretical basis of the country's military line, Comrade Ceausescu pointed out that the theory of nationwide defence fully conforms to the basic theory of scientific socialism concerning the defence of the socialist motherland. "Our party's theory of nationwide defence is not a measure of expedience but is based on reality, necessity and a deep understanding of the law of socialist revolution and construction. At the same time, it also reflects the unshakable resolve of the whole Romanian people in waging a struggle with full determination against any aggressors who may try to harm their freedom and the fruits of revolution," he continued.

Historical experiences shows that so long as imperialism and the policy of power politics and dictate exist, weakness is undoubtedly neither beneficial to foiling attempts at interference in internal affairs nor helpful to the positive factors in international activities, the Romanian defence minister said.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON KU MU VISIT TO EUROPE

Departs Switzerland for Belgium

OW181850Y Peking NCNA in English 1837 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Zurich, 18 May (HSINHUA)--Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his party left here for Belgium by special plane this afternoon after a friendly visit to Switzerland. Seeing Vice-Premier Ku Mu off at the airport were Paul R. Jolles, director of the division of trade under the Public Economy Department, and other high ranking Swiss officials. Also present at the airport were Li Yun-chuan, Chinese ambassador to Switzerland, An Chih-yuan, permanent representative of the Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations Office at Geneva and to other international organizations in Switzerland, and other Chinese diplomats.

Before their departure, Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party visited some watch factories, in Bienne, a watch-making centre, at the invitation of the Federation of Swiss Watch Manufacturers.

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Arrives in Brussels

OW181852Y Peking NCNA in English 1817 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 18 May (HSINHUA) --Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, arrived here by special plane this afternoon for a friendly visit to Belgium at the invitation of the Belgian Government. He was warmly welcomed at the airport by Leo Tindemans, prime minister of Belgium. Members of Vice-Premier Ku Mu's party who came by the same plane included Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Chang Ko-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yeh Kin, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Peking Municipality; Wang Chuan-kuo, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Kwangtung Province; and Yang Po, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Shantung Province.

Ku Mu and his party were also warmly welcomed at the airport by Willy Claes, minister of economic affairs; Antoine Humblet, minister of agriculture and middle classes; and Hector de Bruyne, minister of foreign trade. Present at the airport were also Kang Mao-chao, Chinese ambassador to Belgium, other Chinese diplomats, and representatives of Chinese students and Chinese residents in Belgium. A solemn welcoming ceremony was held at the national airport which flew the national flags of China and Belgium. After the band played the national anthems of both countries, Vice-Premier Ku Mu, accompanied by Prime Minister Tindemans, reviewed a guard of honour. After the welcoming ceremony, Vice-Premier Ku Mu, accompanied by Prime Minister Tindemans, went by car to Chateau de Stuyvenberg, a hotel for distinguished guests.

Talks With Prime Minister

OW190305Y Peking NCNA in English 0103 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 18 May (HSINHUA) --Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Ku Mu held talks with Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans at Egmont Palace here this evening. The two parties exchanged views on international problems of common interest and bilateral relations between the two countries. Taking part in the talks on the Belgian side were Hector de Bruyne, minister of foreign trade; Schoumaker, director-general of the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and Kang Mao-chao, Chinese ambassador to Belgium.

18 May Brussels Banquet

OW190315Y Peking NCNA in English 0250 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 18 May (HSINHUA) --Prime Minister Leo Tindemans hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party. Leo Tindemans and Ku Mu spoke at the banquet.

Leo Tindemans said: "Having had the honour of making a visit to your great country, which left me the best recollections, I am particularly happy to address this evening the important delegation from the People's Republic of China which you lead." "Your presence among us is a source of satisfaction, indicating the importance that the Chinese Government attaches to the development of existing relations between our two countries," the Belgian prime minister pointed out.

He noted that "the People's Republic of China has, on many occasions, expressed her desire to accelerate the modernization of her economy" and that "Belgium, on her part, is fully prepared to enter into cooperation which conforms to the profound interests of our two countries". He continued: "The immense potential of your country, her great cultural traditions and the spirit which animates her population are assets guaranteeing success for your action." Speaking of the development of relations between China and the European Community, he noted: "We are pleased that a trade agreement has been signed with China recently. In our eyes this is a historic event which paves the way for the future."

Prime Minister Tindemans said in conclusion: "I hope that your visit will be another step on the long way of rapprochement and mutual understanding, which alone can lead us toward peace and durable prosperity of our peoples."

In his toast, Vice-Premier Ku Mu recalled the development of the friendly relations between China and Belgium since the establishment of their diplomatic relations. He pointed out that Prime Minister Deo Tindemans's visit to China in 1975 served to make a valuable contribution to the promotion of the relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples. He added that in the past few years, the exchanges between the two countries in politics, economy, culture, science and technology and other fields have been increased and the mutual understanding between the two peoples has been deepened. Vice-Premier Ku Mu pointed out: "Our principle in socialist construction is self-reliance. At the same time, we would like to enhance exchanges in science and technology and economic and trade contacts with Belgium and other countries. We should learn everything advanced from foreign countries."

He said: "The Belgian people are an industrious and dauntless people who cherish independence. During the Second World War, they fought arduously and heroically to resist the fascist invasion. After the war, they have achieved remarkable successes in restoring and developing their economic construction."

Vice-Premier Ku Mu continued: "At present, faced with menace from hegemonism, the Belgian people, along with the people of other West European countries, are working to increase their defence strength and ensure the country's security. We appreciate the positive role the Belgian Government is playing in promoting the unity of Western Europe and increasing its strength." Vice-Premier Ku Mu stressed: "We firmly support the efforts of the countries and people of Western Europe for unity against hegemonism. A strong, united Europe conforms to the interests of the people of all countries." Concluding his speech, Vice-Premier Ku Mu expressed the hope that his visit will make a due contribution to the strengthening of the friendly relations between China and Belgium and the development of the friendship between the two peoples.

Attending the banquet also were the Chinese vice-premier's party; Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission; Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; Yeh Lin, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Peking Municipality; Wang Chuan-kuo, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Kwangtung Province; and Yang Po, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of Shantung Province. Chinese Ambassador to Belgium Kang Mao-chao also attended the banquet.

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Among those present on the occasion from the Belgian side were: Robert Vanderkerckhove, president of the Belgian Senate; Jos Chabert, minister of communication; Hector de Bruyne, minister of foreign trade; Leon Defosset, minister of post and telecommunications and Brussels affairs; and Robert Hamalide, chairman of the Belgium-China Association. A warm and friendly atmosphere prevailed throughout the banquet.

NEW AMBASSADOR MEETS BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER

OW171834Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 17 May (HSINHUA)--New Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Kingdom of Belgium Kang Mao-chao today called on Belgian Prime Minister Leo Tindemans. Prime Minister Leo Tindemans had a cordial and friendly conversation with the Chinese ambassador.

NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR GIVES CONSTITUTION DAY RECEPTION

C 1148Y Peking NCNA in English 1531 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, May 17 (HSINHUA)--Torleiv Anda, Norwegian ambassador to China, and Mrs Anda gave a film reception this afternoon on the occasion of the Constitution Day of Norway. The guests included Chung Fu-hsiang, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications; Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign minister; Sung Chih-kuang, assistant foreign minister; Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade; Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; and Kuo Hsien-jui, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present. The Norwegian feature film "The Wild Duck" was shown at the reception.

WANG PING-NAN FETES SWEDISH CINEMATOGRAPHY GUESTS

OW111854Y Peking NCNA in English 1721 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 11 May (HSINHUA)--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening met and feted Jan Myrdal, honorary chairman of the Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association, and his wife, and photographer Rune Hassner and his wife. Other guests included Swedish Ambassador to China Kaj Bjork and his wife, Counsellor Ake Berg of the Swedish Embassy in China and his wife, and New Zealand friend in Peking Rewi Alley. Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was among those present.

Wang Yeh-chiu, director of the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data, and Li Lien-ching, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, met with the Swedish guests yesterday on separate occasions.

POSTS, TELECOMMUNICATIONS MINISTER FETES ITALIAN GROUP

OW161748Y Peking NCNA in English 1655 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (HSINHUA)--Chung Fu-hsiang, Chinese minister of posts and telecommunications, met and had a friendly conversation this afternoon with Vittorino Colombo, leader of an Italian posts and telecommunications delegation, leader of a delegation from the Italy-China Cultural Exchange Association and minister of transport and merchant navy.

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Chinese Vice-Ministers of Posts and Telecommunications Shen Kuang and Li Yu-kuei were present on the occasion. Minister Chung Fu-hsiang gave a banquet in honour of Minister Colombo after the meeting. Franco Miceli de Biase, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Italian Embassy in Peking, and his wife were also present. Minister Vittorino Colombo arrived here yesterday.

PARIS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION DEPARTS

OW161730Y Peking NCNA in English 1625 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (HSINHUA)--A delegation of France's Paris Chamber of Commerce and Industry led by Jean Theves, chairman of the chamber, left here for home today. Before its arrival in Peking on May 13, the delegation visited Canton and Shanghai as guests of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Tsui Chun, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met with the French guests in Peking. Ma Yunhan, vice-chairman of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade, met and feted the guests and exchanged views with them on the further promotion of the trade between China and France. The delegation had business discussions with Chinese national export corporations.

CULTURE MINISTER ATTENDS BANQUET FOR TURKISH DANCERS

OW151227Y Peking NCNA in English 1210 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--The Turkish folk dance group led by Irfan Erbektas left here for home this afternoon at the end of its performance tour of China. While in China, the Turkish dancers gave seven performances in Peking, Shanghai and Hangchow and were warmly received by the audience. They made wide contacts with Chinese artists and exchanged experience with them. Yesterday evening, Turkish Ambassador to China Adnan Bulak gave a banquet on the occasion of the dance group's visit to China. Present were Huang Chen and Chou Wei-chih, Chinese minister and vice-minister of culture, respectively.

BLOC FORCES' GROWTH CONCERNS NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS

OW181305Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 17 May (HSINHUA)--The defence ministers of the 11 European NATO countries exchanged views on issues of common interest at the regular spring meeting held at the NATO headquarters here today. A communique issued at the end of the meeting says that in discussing the ratio of military forces in Europe, "the ministers expressed their concern at the growing military strength of the Warsaw Pact which is being increased far beyond what is needed for defensive purposes." "Against this background they stressed the need to ensure that NATO maintains an adequate defence capability alliance-wide," the communique says.

The ministers examined the reports submitted by the seven sub-groups set up by the Eurogroup for the purpose of enhancing cooperation among the member states in various defence aspects. They were glad of the progress made by the sub-groups in their work. The Eurogroup was established in 1968 to strengthen military cooperation among the member states and the defence of the security of these countries and the entire NATO alliance.

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SOVIET EXPANSION IN INLAND NAVIGATION CONCERNS PRC

OW131723Y Peking NCNA in English 1706 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 13 May (HSINHUA)--The West German Government is considering taking measures to cope with Soviet expansion in inland navigation in Europe, a matter of growing concern to the country, reported the paper GENERAL ANZEIGER here recently. The paper said that the Soviet Union by resorting to very low fares and freight charges, has almost monopolized passenger transport on the Danube and "strangled" every rival in cargo transport.

The Bonn government is also much worried that the Rhein-Main-Danube canal scheduled to be completed in 1985 might similarly "fall under the Soviet policy of expansion." Kurt Gscheidle, federal minister of transport, posts and communications, was reported to have declared that since the entire canal is in West German territory, the Bonn government has sent notes to countries concerned, requesting them to conclude bilateral agreements with West Germany on the use of the canal. To check "the expansionist activities" in inland navigation in Europe of the Soviet Union and some East European countries, the Bonn government had made specific regulations last September. They included assurance for West German shipping companies of definite shares in transactions with these countries to prevent West German companies from being squeezed out in the business and the taking of unilateral measures if necessary to safeguard West German interests. The Bonn government reiterated these regulations last month.

PRG'S HELMUT KOHL URGES STRENGTHENING WEST'S DEFENSE

OW130817Y Peking NCNA in English 0736 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 11 May (HSINHUA)--Helmut Kohl, chairman of the West German parliamentary group of the Christian Democratic Union--the Christian Social Union, today points out that if the Western countries constantly strengthen their defence, they can become exempt from Soviet political blackmail. In a recent debate in the West German Bundestag while Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, head of the Soviet Union, was in West Germany, Kohl pointed out: "In these days, we often hear tell of talk about confidence. But, this confidence can only be won by practical activities, not by beautiful words." He then added: "We shall therefore continue to make sure that the Soviet promise of detente, is in accordance with their actions." Kohl declared: "It must be clear that if the Soviet Union continuously expands its military forces without limitation, its statement on peace and detente is not to be believed." He also said: "We, the Christian Democratic Union--the Christian Social Union, want to recognize the truth of the pledge about peace and the abandoning of the use of armed forces. But, the Soviet military superiority, especially that of the armoured forces and medium-range missiles, always presents a show in contradiction to our aspiration and those of other countries. Soviet superiority in mid-Europe greatly surpasses its defence needs."

Kohl stressed: "If the Soviet leaders maintain that the ensuring of security of their own country is a matter of sovereignty, they should naturally admit the need for the security of the Federal Republic of Germany, the whole of the West, and the other countries. However, the Soviet Union rejects this point of view. The Soviet Union tried desperately to prevent our acceptance of the Warsaw Pact challenge in regard to the policy of security. The challenge included the blocking of the United States transfer of military and technical knowhow to its European allies.

In this connection, I would like to add the inclusion of the neutron bomb. Such transfers conform to the security need of this country and its allies." Kohl declared that the existence of military superiority itself constitutes a menace. The renunciation of agreements not to resort to armed force do not dispel this menace. "A country which always acts under the thumb of its powerful neighbour, on all major issues is, under the present international circumstances," vulnerable to political blackmails.

Kohl concluded: "Therefore, we, the Federal Republic of Germany, must do our best to strengthen the political unity of NATO and make contributions to the defence of Western Europe without any bargaining. These are the preconditions to free ourselves from the threat of political blackmail. Otherwise, the Federal Republic of Germany will be committed to sole responsibility for dealing with the Soviet Union, kow-tow to its biddings on matters of foreign and interior policy, and be reduced to the position of a 'yes-man'. This can not and should not be allowed to happen.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON NUMAYRI'S EFFORT TO PROMOTE ARAB UNITY

HK190312Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 13 May 78 p 6 HK

[Untitled PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's postscript to NCNA report entitled "Unity Is Strength and Means Victory--Sudan President Continues His Visits to Arab Countries To Promote Arab Unity"]

[Text] In accordance with a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Arab League Council in March, the Arab Solidarity Committee has been set up with President Numayri as chairman. The committee shows that more and more Arab countries and people are strongly calling for the ironing out of differences and expressing a common desire for unity against the enemy.

Unity is strength. So long as the Arab countries, with an area of over 10 million square kilometers and a population of over 100 million people, unite against their common enemy, this force will be more powerful than any modern weapon and enough to triumph over all external enemies.

In order to fulfill the mission of promoting Arab solidarity, President Numayri has traveled to Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Tunisia and Algeria. He will visit all the Arab countries. President Numayri's effort is just and his task is arduous. However, if he holds fast to the just cause and surmounts various obstacles and difficulties, he will continue to make progress.

PETROLEUM STUDY GROUP ENDS VISIT TO KUWAIT

OW181756Y Peking NCNA in English 1605 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Kuwait, 18 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese petroleum study group headed by Li Ching left here for home today after a visit to Kuwait. During its stay, the group visited the Kuwait National Oil Company, the Kuwait Oil Company, Wafrah and Burqan oilfields, refineries and oil jetties. Members of the group discussed with technicians of the Kuwaiti oil industry on problems concerning oil prospecting and exploitation. Kuwaiti Minister of Oil 'Ali al-Khalifa as-Sabah received and had a friendly talk with members of the group on May 15. On the evening of May 14, Chinese Ambassador Ting Hao gave a reception in honour of the group. It was attended by officials and technicians of the Kuwaiti oil industry. The group arrived here on April 13.

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YANG LI-KUNG SEES JORDANIAN DELEGATION OFF

OW141250Y Peking NCNA in English 1208 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 14 May (HSINHUA)--A Jordanian agricultural delegation led by Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'ah left here for home by air this morning at the end of its friendship visit to China. It was seen off at the airport by Yang Li-kung, Chinese minister of agriculture and forestry. The delegation arrived in China on April 30. It visited the Democratic People's of Korea from May 9 to 13.

COMMENTARY ON PALESTINIAN PEOPLE'S 30-YEAR STRUGGLE

OW140818Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Ultimate Victory Goes to Palestinian People"]

[Text] Peking, 14 May (HSINHUA)--Tomorrow, May 15, will be the 30th anniversary of the resistance launched by the Palestinian people against Israeli aggression. In the past 30 years the Palestinian people have been waging a dauntless and heroic war of resistance. Fighting shoulder to shoulder with other Arab people and tempered in most arduous conditions, they have step by step embarked on the path of struggle against imperialism and the super-powers. Persisting in their struggle in a very difficult and complicated situation, the Palestinian people have made tremendous contributions and done immortal credits to the Arab nation in their 30-year struggle against Israeli Zionist aggression and super-power hegemonism. The Palestinian people have been tempered and tested in the flames of war. Their resistance to the aggressors has developed from an un-organized to organized one and from an unarmed mass movement to armed struggle. Growing from small and weak to big and strong, their armed forces have become an important force in the Arab struggle against aggression and hegemony.

The numerous battles fought by the Palestinian people in the past 30 years have demonstrated the following truths:

A persistent struggle will lead to victory. Defying all sacrifices and persisting in armed struggle, the Palestinian guerrilla fighters have dealt heavy blows to the Israeli aggressors at the front. Palestinian residents in the rear, defying brute force of the enemy, have staged wave upon wave of demonstrations, making the Israeli occupation authorities feel uneasy. Under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the Palestinian armed forces and people have smashed many conspiracies engineered by Israel and the super-powers for eliminating the Palestine liberation cause. They have thus removed one danger after another and become stronger than ever. The struggle of the Palestinian people was originally taken as a trivial matter by the enemy, but now it has turned into an important factor not to be lightly ignored by any force on earth. This is a very important development in the past 30 years. All these are victories resulting from the persistent struggle of the Palestinian armed forces and people.

Adherence to unity will lead to victory. The Palestinian cause is a component part of the Arab cause. The struggle of the Palestinian people to restore their national rights is closely linked with that of the Arab countries to recover the lost land.

There is a law governing these struggles, and that is: Whenever the member organizations of the PLO and the Arab countries strengthen their unity, the situation will turn better and their struggles will achieve successes, and whenever their unity gets weakened, the situation will turn bad and their struggles will suffer setbacks. The October war in 1973, is an illustrative example. Fighting shoulder to shoulder and in close coordination with the Egyptians, Syrians and other Arabs, the Palestinian people smashed the myth about the "invincibility" of Israel and emerged victorious from the war. They showed that Arab solidarity is a sharp weapon with which the Palestinian and Arab people cope with their enemy.

Reliance on the people makes victory possible. The fundamental reason why the Palestinian armed struggle has continuously developed is that it has drawn the support and sympathy of the broad masses of the Palestinian people. In the past ten years or more, Palestinians in all walks of life have provided the guerrillas with an uninterrupted supply of manpower and financial and material means. Palestinian inhabitants in enemy-occupied areas have actively helped and provided cover for the guerrillas, enabling them to carry out operations in the enemy's heavily-guarded areas. Besides, they have carried out extensive mass political struggle in coordination with the armed struggle. All this shows that the Palestinian armed struggle has the strong backing of the people, goes hand in hand with the mass political struggle and forms the mainstay of the mass struggle. Only in this way can the Palestinians render their struggles effective and finally victorious.

A firm anti-hegemonic stand is the key to victory. What has made Israel so unbridled in repeatedly unleashing aggressive wars and obstinately occupying Palestine and other Arab lands? It is the backing and support of the two superpowers. The U.S. imperialists have all along been openly supporting Israel's aggressive policy with money and weapons. The Soviet social-imperialists are even more crafty. While officially they "support" the Palestinian people, in actual fact they are betraying the Palestinian revolution. Far from checking Israeli aggressiveness, they have sent a large number of Soviet Jews to Israel to beef up the aggressors.

The Israeli ruling circles are quite aware that while paying lip-service to its "support" for the Palestinian cause, the Soviet Union is trying to bring the Palestinian liberation movement into line so as to make it a trump card in the Soviet contention with the United States in the Middle East. That is why Israel dared to invade Palestine and other Arab countries and insist on its extremely arrogant demands when it thought that things were going in its favor.

Drawing lessons from the two super-powers behaviours, more and more Palestinians are becoming aware that to fight Israeli aggression they should first of all fight the two super-powers that support and encourage the Israeli aggressors with a view to promoting their own hegemonic ambitions.

Over the past 30 years, the Palestinian people have experienced various kinds of difficulties and won initial but major victory. A great many obstacles are yet to overcome on their road of advance as their struggle against Israeli aggression enters the 31st year.

On the one hand, the chieftain of Israeli aggressors obstinately clings to an aggressive stand, disregarding the national rights of the Palestinian people, refusing to withdraw from land belonging to the Palestinian people and doing his utmost to oppose the founding of an independent Palestinian state; and on the other hand, the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union, while contending fiercely with each other, have been working in collusion in an attempt to sacrifice the rights of the Palestinian people. One can easily detect their conspiracies in their joint statement on the Middle East question issued last October, in which all the phraseology the Soviet Union had used time and again to parade itself as a supporter of the stand for recognition of the PLO, establishment of an independent Palestinian state and the PLO's participation in the Geneva Conference on the Middle East question totally disappeared.

However great the difficulties the Palestinian people are facing in their struggle, so long as they give greater scope to the revolutionary spirit of fighting in spite of setbacks, enhance their unity, persist in their struggle, keep away intervention by the two superpowers and earn the sympathy and support of the people all over the world, they will certainly overcome all difficulties and obstacles, win the final victory and realize their national goal.

NEW SOVIET-CUBAN ATTACK ON ZAIRE DETAILED

OW181736Y Peking NCNA in English 1716 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent commentary: "New Soviet-Cuban Attack on Zaire"]

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--At dawn May 12, mercenaries directed by the Soviet Union and Cuba launched a large-scale attack on Shaba Province in southern Zaire. This is the continuation of the invasion of Shaba in March last year, a new crime committed by Soviet social-imperialism against the Zairian people and the African people, and a new offensive in Africa by the Kremlin in its rivalry with the United States.

The latest invasion is a deliberate action plotted by Moscow. Although the Soviet and Cuban propaganda machines asserted they have nothing to do with the Shaba invasion and played the old tune that this is the "internal affairs" of Zaire, facts show who is really behind the invasion. Who were the invaders of Shaba Province 14 months ago? They were nobody but the ex-Katanga gendarmes armed by the Soviet Union and trained and controlled by the Kremlin and Cuba. Who are the invaders today? They are the same mercenaries hired by Moscow. After their defeat one year ago, they retreated to the Angolan base where the Soviet and Cuban personnel train the mercenaries. The recent invasion again came from the mercenaries in Angola. According to information from Zaire, the invasion code-named "Operation Dove" was plotted in Havana.

Facts show that this new invasion was premeditated long before. Zaire has time and again pointed out that since their defeat in the last invasion, the Russians have not given up their intent to invade Zaire. They might stage a comeback. Under the leadership of President Mobutu Sese Seko, Zaire has taken a series of measures to build up defence and sharpen vigilance. Last year, the Kremlin, unreconciled to its defeat, continued to recruit and train mercenaries, and sent them to make trouble across the border, robbed Zairians of their food, planted mines and even staged several fairly large armed intrusions. Early this year, mercenaries were reported to be converging on a certain place in Angola neighbouring Zaire.

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At the same time, Moscow has made gestures to Zaire for the improvement of relations between them. On the very day of the invasion of Shaba, the charge d'affaires of the Soviet Embassy in Zaire told the press that the Soviet Union cherishes "good wishes" for Zaire and is ready to strengthen its "friendly relations" with Zaire. Noteworthy is the fact that departing from Angola, the mercenaries made surprise attacks on Kolwezi and Mitshatsha through another country and not directly from Angola. What is more, this invasion has involved more and better equipped mercenaries than the last, and reinforcements and materials are reported pouring in from Angola. All this eloquently demonstrates that this invasion is a premeditated one.

Zaire, situated in the heart of Africa and with rich strategic resources, is a piece of juicy meat in the eyes of the Soviet Union. Especially after its success in Angola, the Soviet Union intends to further control the sea passages to Europe. This is a component part of the Soviet strategic objective in its global rivalry with the United States.

The second Shaba incident has further proved that the Soviet Union is the most dangerous enemy of the people of Zaire and the whole Africa. Under the leadership of President Mobutu, the Zairian Armed Forces and people are now being mobilized, and fighting heroically against the aggression by the Soviet-Cuban mercenaries. The African and Arab countries are strengthening their unity and actively supporting Zaire in its just struggle against aggression. A number of West European countries have also condemned the aggression against Zaire, and are watching closely the development of the situation. The new expansionist offensive launched by the Soviet Union in Africa will certainly strengthen African unity against hegemonism and the united front of the whole world. The Soviet plot against Zaire will certainly meet with failure, and the Zairian and African people are bound to triumph.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

REPORT ON DOMINICAN REPUBLIC PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

OW181608Y Peking NCNA in English 1559 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA)--Antonio Guzman Fernandes, candidate of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, the main opposition party in the Dominican Republic, won the presidential election on May 16 by a majority of vote, beating Joaquin Balaguer, candidate of the Reformative Party, who has been president for 12 years running, according to Santo Domingo reports. The returns of the presidential election were gathered in yesterday.

The Dominican Revolutionary Party was in power in 1962 through an election after the downfall of the dictatorial rule of Trujillo. But the government led by the Revolutionary Party was overthrown by a U.S.-engineered coup the next year all because it had taken some progressive measures. This party supported the Dominican people's anti-U.S. patriotic struggle in 1965. During the 1978 election campaign, it stood for democratic reforms and the development of national economy.

According to the Dominican Constitution, the president-elect will be inaugurated on August 16 with a 4-year term.

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RED FLAG ARTICLE ON NOTED WRITER MAO TUN'S EXPERIENCES

OW190938Y Peking NCNA in English 0852 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA) --Mao Tun, chairman of the Union of Chinese Writers, tells young authors his own experience in creative writing in a current RED FLAG article.

Mao Tun deals with the following questions: The decisive role of a writer's world outlook; the depth and breadth of the writer's knowledge of life; creative method and techniques.

He expounded Chairman Mao's teachings on these questions in his "Talks at the Yen-an Forum on Literature and Art," in Volume Three of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung."

Mao Tun said: One's world outlook is the sum of all his views on the world around him, on both natural and social phenomena. This is decided by one's class status and knowledge in a certain historical period. In a society with class antagonisms, the world outlook of exploiting classes is different from that of oppressed people. But people who live in the same period and come from the same class origin may not have exactly the same world outlook, because their experience differs. In the old society, those intellectuals who found themselves cut adrift and drew close to the labouring people had progressive elements in their world outlook. On the other hand, no young person is entitled to say his world outlook is free from the influence of old times and old classes, just because he was born in a new society and grew up under the red flag.

"That means," writes Mao Tun, "we should still pay close attention to remoulding our world outlook today. Revolutionary writers and artists must grasp the ideological weapons of dialectical materialism and historical materialism if they are to make an effective critique of old ideologies, make a correct and penetrating analysis of the manifestations of class struggle and create works of literature and art that genuinely reflect real life."

Mao Tun stressed the importance of studying Marxism, pointing out that if we do not grasp Marxism we may not be able to see through and analyze out the problems contained in variegated social phenomena, penetrate to the essence of the problem. This may be so, even though we go out among the workers, peasants and soldiers and go into the thick of the practical struggle. On the other hand, the study of Marxism must be integrated with going out among the workers, peasants and soldiers and going into the thick of the practical struggle.

On the question of going out to experience real life, Mao Tun maintained that writers and artists must at the same time have both keen ideological weapons and a wide, deep-going experience in life.

He said writers and artists should observe life from an elevated vantage point to get a bird's-eye view of the whole scene. They should also take up a position deep in the heart of things to get an all-round, thoroughgoing comprehension of what they are writing about.

Since the founding of new China, some specialized authors who plan to write on certain topics such as steel making or building a reservoir have gone down for long periods to live, to do manual labour and to work with those whom they are preparing to portray, and begin their creative writing only after familiarizing themselves with the real life situation.

Mao Tun approved of this mode of experiencing life, calling it a rational approach to ensuring that major feats of socialist construction are reflected in literature and art. At the same time, writers should not only go deep into the realities of their own "base area for experiencing life" but should also pay attention to the all-round development of the countrywide situation and understand the complex problems of society at large. That means when we go out to experience real life, we must integrate breadth with depth.

On the creative method, Mao Tun said, this refers to principles and the method of observation, analysis, refining, synthesizing and thinking out the imagery with which to reflect life and create artistic characters. The creative method is guided by the world outlook but a world outlook is not equivalent to a creative method.

Mao Tun discussed several creative methods from the history of literature and art, noting that the most influential were romanticism and realism. But whether the realist writer's attempt to reflect objective reality actually conforms to the laws of social development depends on the writer's world outlook. With a progressive world outlook, the writer can produce works that profoundly reflect the essential nature of reality, though he cannot guide future developments. Only with a Marxist world outlook can one produce works that both profoundly reflect reality and point out the right way forward. That is what we call revolutionary realism.

Whether the ideal world under the pen of the romanticists is utopian or scientific also depends on the writer's world outlook. The ideal expressed in positive romanticist literature, though reflecting the writer's fine aspirations and evoking a quest for a better future and an ideal society, was nevertheless unscientific and only a reflection in literature of utopian socialist ideas that appeared in Europe at that time. Only the Marxist world outlook can develop positive romanticism, extricate it from an unscientific, utopian position and see to it that the ideal is in keeping with the necessary laws of human social development. That is revolutionary romanticism.

Mao Tun said Chairman Mao taught authors the creative method of integrating revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism, stipulating that in works of socialist literature and art there must be a dialectical relationship between the ideal and the real, i.e. between the guiding role of revolutionary romanticism and the basis which is revolutionary realism.

The realities of the onrushing socialist revolution provide an objective foundation for integrating revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. Naturally, every step forward in real life has to go through intense struggle--the class struggle, man's struggle with nature and the persistent effort of embattled man to overcome the mental remnants of old ideologies and thus remould himself.

On the question of technique, Mao Tun said from his own experience that fundamentally this means the use of two kinds of thought, that is, logic and imagery in the process of artistic conception. Technique should be hammered out through practise on that level. Other factors, not basic but by no means unimportant, are a felicitous structural design and the use of very clear, precise, and vivid literary language to describe setting and characters.

He noted that powers of expression are not inborn. They are acquired gradually through going out to experience real life, going through the flames of the struggle, accumulating life experience. These are powers learned from life itself.

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TENG HSIAO-PING RESPONSIBLE FOR REHABILITATING 'RIGHTISTS'

OW181231Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1310 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 18 May (AFP)--Communist Party Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping was responsible for initiating the rehabilitation of millions of people accused of being "rightists" 20 years ago, a Chinese source said here today.

Following Mr Teng's personal intervention, the Central Committee of the party early this year issued a directive banning even the term "rightist" under which dissenters were handed down stiff prison sentences and millions of people were sent to the countryside. Former "rightists" will be given jobs and their families will no longer have to bear the burden of the action taken against them, the source declared.

According to other Chinese sources most of the people dismissed from their work as "rightists" have been accepted back into normal social life over the past few months. Missing are the top opposition leaders at the time of the "hundred flowers" period in 1956 when people were invited freely to speak their minds.

A big purge, the "anti-rightists rectification movement," took place in 1957. Official figures said between 1955 and the end of 1957 around 1.7 million people underwent inquiries about their activities and 130,000 of them were found to be "serious cases." Among them were about 5,000 party members.

Chinese sources said the current rehabilitation, decided upon before the National People's Congress met in February and March, was aimed at forgetting past political errors so as to get as many people as possible working for the building of the nation.

The official press has published several commentaries along these lines, but up to now the directive, described by Chinese sources as a "general pardon" for former "rightists," has not been mentioned.

EDUCATION MINISTRY COMPILES NEW TEACHING MATERIALS

HK180829Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 13 May 78 p 4 HK

[NCNA report: "Ministry of Education Compiles New Teaching Materials for Trial Use in Primary and Middle Schools Throughout the Country"]

[Summary] "Some 54 new teaching materials for primary and middle schools have been prepared and compiled by the Ministry of Education. They will be tried out in all these schools on the full-day 10-year system beginning in the fall semester.

"These new teaching materials for primary and middle schools included: 16 teaching programs for various subjects; 22 first volumes of various new textbooks (also volumes 3 and 5 for Chinese language textbooks); and 16 reference works for new textbooks.

"The present compilation work has been carried out under the kind attention of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua. The Ministry of Education considers this compilation the key link in raising the quality of education. Work started last September and went on for 7 months. More than 200 people took part. A quarter of them were editors from the People's Education Publishing House. The rest were from concerned departments in 18 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. [paragraph continues]

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"To raise teaching material quality, the Education Ministry also invited 45 experts to give advice on various subjects." These experts include: Yang Lo [2799 2867], Chang Kuang-hou [1728 1684 0624], Chou Pei-yuan, Yeh Sheng-tao [5509 5110 7118] and Hsia Nai [1115 7845].

"Chinese Academy of Social Sciences President Hu Chiao-mu went through all the manuscripts of the teaching materials in Chinese language and history and made many important and instructive suggestions even though he was in the hospital."

Drawing on the experience of primary and middle school teaching since liberation, the new materials are designed to correctly handle relations between political and vocational studies and between theory and practice, conforming with Chairman Mao's fundamental policy of "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor."

Opinions of scientists, concerned personnel of production departments, as well as university and primary and middle school teachers, were widely solicited before and after teaching programs and textbooks for various subjects were compiled. Requests for opinions were sent to education bureaus in all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout the country and teachers were organized to discuss things in earnest and in detail. "The compilers also organized and took part in all kinds of opinion-seeking forums. In Peking and its suburbs, they organized 283 such forums, attended by 1,700 people. Some 102 forums were held in Taching, Tachai, Nanking, Shanghai, Wuhan, Kwangchow, Nanning, Chengchow, Taiyuan, Harbin and other places, attracting nearly 1,000 participants. Many teachers, scientists and factory technicians on their own initiative submitted suggestions and sent reference materials regarding the compilation work.

"In compiling materials for science teaching, emphasis was placed on keeping up with modern scientific and technical developments in accordance with Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's instructions. Recent teaching materials on science in the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Japan have been compared, analyzed and in some respects drawn upon. Meanwhile, careful investigations have been conducted among concerned personnel of scientific research units, industrial departments, as well as universities and primary and middle schools, regarding this question. The new teaching materials have their own characteristics and reflect the demands of scientific and technical progress on science education in primary and middle schools.

"Altogether, 112 textbooks on various subjects for primary and middle schools are planned. At present, 22 are ready and the rest are to appear by the fall 1979. Efforts are being made to complete the compilation of teaching references and new textbooks at the same time. The compilers are working very hard at it now."

ART SCHOOLS, INSTITUTES TO HOLD ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

0W190728Y Peking NCNA in English 0716 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--Candidates for Chinese art schools will begin signing up for their entrance exams tomorrow. The schools will select those with top marks and all-round attainment, moral, intellectual and physical, with the aim of training politically conscious and highly proficient successors to the cause of proletarian literature and art.

Ten art schools will accept applicants from all over China. They are: The Central Conservatory of Music, the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, the Central Academy of Fine Arts, the Chekiang Academy of Fine Arts, the Central Institute of Arts and Crafts, the Peking Cinema College, the Central Academy of Drama, the Shanghai Academy of Drama, the China School of Opera and the Peking School of Dance.

Students will be enrolled for postgraduate studies in the Departments of Composition, Conducting, Piano, Vocal Music, Folk Music, and Wind and String Instruments at the Central Conservatory of Music and the Shanghai Conservatory of Music; in the Departments of Acting and Directing of the Central Academy of Drama; in the Departments of Directing, Stage Lighting and Scenery at the Shanghai Academy of Drama; and in the Scenario Writing Department of the Peking Cinema College. Postgraduate students will come mostly from among art teachers, artists, and professional or amateur scenario writers.

A number of other art schools and institutes belonging to China's six large administrative regions will enroll students from within their own region. Aside from this, the Inner Mongolia art school will enroll students of the Mongolian nationality in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region and the northeastern provinces. The Yenpien art school in the Korean Nationality Autonomous Chou will enroll Korean nationality students in the northeastern provinces.

NOTED LITERARY THEORIST COMMENTS ON HUNAN OPERA

HK180905Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 13 May 78 p 3 HK

[Written speech by Chou Yang presented at the symposium on "Chaoyang Ditch" sponsored jointly by the REN MIN HSI CHU [PEOPLE'S DRAMA] Editorial Department and the Art Bureau of the Ministry of Culture: "Watching Again the Hunan Opera "Chaoyang Ditch"--date of symposium not given]

[Text] When the Hunan Opera Theater of Honan was recently in Peking presenting "Chaoyang Ditch," Comrade Chang Hsiang-yu [1603 7449 3768] invited me to watch the performance. I have seen this opera before. Watching it again after more than 10 years, it still strikes me as being as refreshing and pleasing as when I first saw it. "Chaoyang Ditch" tells of new socialist people and things and has a strong country flavor. The performance was excellent. It was both educating and full of artistic glamor. This effect could be seen from the active response of the audience.

As the passionate scene of those great leap forward years when thousands upon thousands of educated youth went to the countryside again appears before our eyes, our minds go back to life in the past. This was a great revolutionary movement. Those who plunged into this movement at the outset played the role of pathbreakers. This was an honorable role. Even though these young people might have changed when they later weathered the storms of the Cultural Revolution, the revolutionary road they chose at this time of their lives, their undauntedness in resolutely breaking with old traditions and their indomitable spirit in surmounting difficulties were always praiseworthy.

Hunan Opera is among the first operatic forms to adapt to modern revolutionary themes. Achievements have been made in this connection by adhering to the correct orientation.

The "gang of four" suppressed "Chaoyang Ditch" and banned it from the stage. It was not until they were smashed by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua that this wonderful opera, dearly remembered by audiences despite long years of suppression, was again presented on stage and screen. The "gang of four" accused "Chaoyang Ditch" of portraying middle characters. Under their law, their portrayal was prohibited. [paragraph continues]

According to their formulas of "giving prominence to three things" and what not, man was either totally good or wholly bad and had been this way since his day of birth. Actually, there are many people in an intermediate state. These people hover between progressiveness and backwardness and, in the course of time, may become progressive, backward or even reactionary. The middle road has no future. In "Chaoyang Ditch," the mother who dragged her daughter down may be considered a middle or backward character. But even so, she changed and made progress after she was given education and help by the party and the masses. Why couldn't and shouldn't we portray middle characters like her?

Is this opera making the bright side of rural areas too idealistic in contrast to the seamy side of the urban poor? Well, if only we stop and think that what this opera describes is the fiery enthusiasm in those great leap forward years and what it praises is something newly emerging in our country at that time, we would be infected with this enthusiasm with newborn things and forget its inadequacies.

Any play can be revised and there is usually improvement after every revision. But with plays that have gained influence among the masses, care should be taken in making revisions to preserve their original features and style.

I would say that the present "Chaoyang Ditch" has been improved by revision and that the performance is improving.

It is my wish that all comrades of the Hunan Opera Theater continue to work hard and incessantly make new achievements in artistic creation.

WESTERN BOOKS CIRCULATING IN COUNTRY ON RESTRICTED BASIS

OW141140Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1109 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 14 May (AFP)--World best-sellers, including Erich Segal's famous novel "Love Story", are circulating in China in the most official manner though they are unavailable in Chinese bookstores.

A young foreigner recently managed to examine copies of these novels, which had been translated into Chinese, published and released in restricted numbers "for internal reference." This tag, printed on the cover, means the work can only be read by senior state or party cadres, said a person who had a copy of "Love Story" as well as the novel "Catcher in the Rye" by J.D. Salinger. The books are wrapped with packing paper to hide the titles and their torn corners and dirty state indicated they had circulated among a good number of people.

"Do you like this?" the foreigner asked. "Of course," a Chinese replied, adding he was slightly surprised by the number of "abusive phrases" contained in the two American novels. Chinese readers said the hero in "Catcher in the Rye" insulted his mother while in "Love Story" he insulted his father.

These novels are part of a veritable collection of books "for internal reference." They consist mainly of Chinese translations of Western scientific works, but also include many foreign literature works not sold in bookshops. They could be obtained in backshops reserved for senior officials at certain bookstores where the ordinary customer is not admitted. There are many of these backshops in provincial towns but they are more discreet in Peking. They contain Chinese translations of scientific, technical and medical reviews, often American, as well as several French reviews, said foreigners who managed to enter the backshops briefly before being requested to leave.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ATTACKS GANG'S 'SUBTLE TACTICS'

HK170545Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 8 May 78 p 3 HK

[Article by theoretical group of Shenyang PLA unit's Logistics Department: "Refuting Lin Piao's 'Peak' Theory"]

[Excerpts] Describing Mao Tsetung Thought as the "peak" and making big political capital out of it was an important trick of Lin Piao and his cohorts in conducting counterrevolutionary activities falsely labelled "leftist." For a time this trick hoodwinked many people. After Lin Piao was toppled, the "gang of four" publicized the "peak" theory in a disguised form to conceal themselves and deceive others, while at the same time suppressing people for repudiating this theory. Today to understand more deeply the falsely leftist and truly rightist counterrevolutionary features of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," it is necessary to refute the "peak" theory.

At an army meeting held in the early 1960's, Lin Piao, pretending to be infinitely loyal to Mao Tsetung Thought, said that Mao Tsetung Thought had reached the peak and was "higher than contemporary thinking." When the Great Cultural Revolution was about to begin, he became even more zealous in preaching this trash, describing Mao Tsetung Thought as "the peak of contemporary Marxism-Leninism, its highest and most creative development." This was followed by allegations such as "every word is true" and "one word is as good as 10,000 words." He acted as if he alone cherished the leader and was devoted to Mao Tsetung Thought.

Lin Piao and his cronies considered the "peak" to be the new high reached for a time in man's understanding of the objective truth. Superficially they appeared to praise the wisdom of revolutionary teachers and their contributions to man's understanding of the objective truth. In reality they were peddling metaphysics and idealism.

Like Lin Piao, the "gang of four" wantonly peddled metaphysics and idealism, except that they outdid Lin Piao in blatantly and viciously distorting, mutilating and fabricating revolutionary theories. Lin Piao and his cohorts denied Marxist truth was relative, terming it "absolute authority." This was a wanton distortion and mutilation of Marxism. Chairman Mao pointed out: What is authoritative is relative and all absolute things exist only in relative things.

By preaching the "peak" theory, Lin Piao and his ilk vainly tried to equate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought with the Hegelian philosophy, thus emasculating their revolutionary essence and soul.

In blatantly trumpeting the "peak" theory, Lin Piao and his cohorts on the one hand not only sabotaged publication of Volume V of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," but also abridged the selected works to selected readings, then to quotations and finally to a few "concise phrases." On the other hand, they published their trash first in the form of "quotations" and later in "selected articles," appearing first in pamphlets and then in books. The trash was even compiled and blatantly incorporated into Chairman Mao's works. Increasing one while decreasing the other shows their deprecation of Mao Tsetung Thought behind a pretense of approving it. It also fully reveals their wild ambition to find a substitute for Mao Tsetung Thought.

The "gang of four" acted most clearly in this regard. Taking advantage of mass media under their control to publish articles and editorials, they mutilated and forged Chairman Mao's instructions. [paragraph continues]

After Chairman Mao passed away, they used the "peak" theory as a smokescreen to forge the "deathbed abjuration"--"act according to the principles laid down." This counter-revolutionary criminal evidence of covertly substituting the fake for the genuine made denial impossible. In order to conceal themselves and peddle their sinister tricks, they did everything to seize control of the media to compile and publish the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung." They did so in a vain attempt to monopolize and manipulate Chairman Mao's unpublished works and speeches so they could wantonly mutilate them to serve their own purposes.

In fact, allegation by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" that Mao Tsetung Thought had reached the peak was only a smokescreen, for they considered themselves the peak of all peaks and felt one word from them was as good as 10,000 words from others. Didn't they try to discover the "truth" everywhere, evolve what they called "theoretical systems" and advance in every realm a series of so-called new viewpoints, new concepts and new laws? They developed from "Marxism-Leninism" for the new period the "inexorable law" equating "democrats" with "capitalist roaders" in the political sphere, the theory of the "Confucianist-Legalist struggle extending from ancient to modern times" in the sphere of history, the "principle of giving prominence to three things" in literary and art creation, and so forth. The ignoble "Chang Chun-chiao's thought" was even labeled "the fourth milestone" in the history of the development of Marxism. Since their ideology and theory were higher than the peak, it was only natural that they should guide the destiny of the party and state. All this shows the basic connection between their ultra-"leftist" tricks and their ultrarightist political aim. It also shows the subtlety of their tactics.

RAIN EASES DROUGHT THREAT IN MAJOR WHEAT-PRODUCING AREAS

OW190804Y Peking NCNA in English 0800 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--Rain fell from May 15 till the morning of May 18 over China's major winter wheat producing areas--Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Honan and Shensi provinces and Peking and Tientsin municipalities in the Yellow, Huai and Hai river valleys.

The rain has eased the threat of drought in some places while ending it in some other areas. It is helpful to the earing and milking of winter wheat and the sowing and germinating of autumn crops.

According to the Central Meteorological Bureau, the precipitation was 20 to 30 mm in the northern part of Shansi and Hopei, 2 to 8 mm in the southern part of Hopei and in Shantung and Honan provinces, and 5 to 20 mm for the other areas.

Most areas in Shansi, Shantung, Honan and Shensi had some rain from May 6 to 9, ranging from 10 to 40 mm.

But the drought has continued in the northern part of Kiangsu and Anhwei, two major winter wheat producing provinces in east China, where no rain has fallen. Cadres and commune peasants in the places menaced by drought are putting up a stubborn fight to ensure a good harvest.

WEATHER FORECASTING IN YANGTZE RIVER VALLEY IMPROVED

OW190726Y Peking NCNA in English 0711 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--Great accuracy has been attained in weather forecasting over the 1,800,000 square kilometres of the Yangtze River valley to the benefit of agricultural production there.

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In 1977, grain and cotton producing Hunan Province, which lies in this valley, reaped good harvests by arranging its farm schedule according to the forecasts.

Both medium and long-term weather forecasting in the valley were carried out with the co-operation of the Hydrographic Department of the Yangtze River Valley Planning Office, institutes of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and an institute of the Central Meteorological Bureau. This widespread cooperation started in 1975 and gradually expanded to cover 26 organizations, including meteorological and hydrographic stations, power stations, and the Institute of Physics.

These organizations do their own research and meet periodically to exchange results. In the past three years, they have come up with 120 scientific theses and reports on meteorology, circulation analysis, mathematical forecasting tests, mutual oceanic and atmospheric influence and the relation between the earth and atmosphere, solar activity and geophysics.

The Institute of Geography has analysed data on rainfall in the region covering nearly a hundred years of hydrographic data on the Yangtze River, atmospheric circulation and the laws governing drought and waterlogging. It has concluded that drought and waterlogging in this valley are caused by abnormal atmospheric circulation. It has put forth several methods of forecasting.

The Institute of Atmospheric Physics has studied the influence of abnormal temperatures on the surface of the western Pacific Ocean on drought and waterlogging in the Yangtze River valley, on the basis of feedback from ocean to atmosphere, thus raising the accuracy of forecasting.

RED FLAG ARTICLE BY MA LI STRESSES COMMUNE DEMOCRACY

OW180724Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 18 May (HSINHUA) --More democracy in running rural people's communes is stressed in an article by Ma Li, first secretary of the Kweichow provincial party committee, in the current issue of RED FLAG, journal of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

Formulated by Chairman Mao, the policy of democratic commune management, which proved effective, was hindered by the gang of four until their overthrow in October 1976. It is necessary, the article stresses, to strengthen the democratic management of the people's communes through criticism of the gang, so that poor and lower-middle peasants and the other masses can be the real masters of their own collectives.

This is an important aspect of guaranteeing the people's democratic rights as stipulated by the new constitution adopted by the Fifth National People's Congress. It is also of great importance for bringing out the peasants' full enthusiasm for socialism, for developing large-scale socialist agriculture at high speed and fulfilling the general task for the new period.

The mass line is the fundamental line of our party. In whatever we do, we must have full confidence in the masses, rely on them wholeheartedly and consult them with an open mind. By democratic management, we mean:

First, political democracy. Most important here is to enable the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members to air their views fully in discussing what line and orientation the collective economy should follow.

Members of the leading bodies must be chosen by democratic election. They must be honest and devoted to the public interest, set the pace in collective productive labour and have a firm class stand. Leading bodies must report their work and the collective accounts to meetings of commune members, and invite the masses to give their criticisms and suggestions at special sessions to examine the leaders' style of work. Such meetings and sessions must be held regularly.

Second, democracy in production. In accordance with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's instructions, all important matters of the communes and their subdivisions must be decided through discussion at meetings of the commune members or of their representatives. It is essential to consult commune members and pay attention to their practical experience in such matters as building farmland capital projects, transforming the crop system, or working out plans for planting and measures for increasing output.

Mountainous Kweichow Province, for example, has a complex terrain and natural conditions differ from place to place. It is inhabited by a variety of nationalities with different ways of life and farming habits. Under such circumstances, the communes must be allowed, in organizing production and management, to retain their own characteristics and adopt such forms and methods as are suited to them. In solving any complications which may result from this, we must stick to the mass line and the policy of running communes democratically.

Third, democracy in financial affairs. The article reaffirms the validity of the "Regulations for the Work of the People's Communes (Revised Draft)" which, known in China as the "60-point document", was worked out under Chairman Mao's personal guidance in the early 1960's. The regulations stipulate the production team's management committee must report on its work to a monthly meeting of all peasants in the team. The committee must give a clear account of the team's income, its expenditures and stocks, the number of workpoints for, and the amount of individually gathered manure the collective has purchased from, each team member, and the amount of grain and cash he or she is entitled to from the collective's net income. The peasants have the full right to make inquiries and raise their criticisms and suggestions.

Kweichow is one of the provinces which suffered most from the gang of four. The gang opposed the party's mass line, asserting that the poor and lower-middle peasants were too "backward" and "conservative" to rely on. The province is now successfully eliminating the damage which the gang did to democratic commune management. Its total grain output last year was 15 percent greater than in 1966, or 10 percent higher than the previous peak year of 1973.

PEOPLE'S DAILY HAILS KWANTUNG'S '16 MEASURES'

OW172202Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0408 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 13 May commentary: "An Important Measure To Vigorously Build Socialism"]

[Text] Peking, 13 May--The 16 measures developed by the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee on reducing the burdens of production teams and strengthening the forefront of agricultural production have been warmly welcomed by the vast majority of cadres and masses.

Production teams have been heavily burdened. This is the major reason why many localities have slowed down development of agriculture and why their incomes have not increased in spite of increased production. If production teams are ordered to send out their labor forces, funds, grain and agricultural and sideline products gratuitously, and investments and funds appropriated by the state for agricultural production and construction are withheld or misused, how can we insure that 90 percent of the peasants will increase their incomes in a year of normal harvest and have enough manpower and financial and material resources in developing agricultural production with high speed? Unless we solve this problem, our hopes of arousing peasants to vigorously build socialism will not be met.

However, there are a few comrades who believe reducing production team burdens will bind their hands. It is true that reducing these burdens will inevitably bind the hands of a number of comrades. But the hands bound are definitely not those of the vast number of cadres and masses vigorously building socialism, but those of a number of comrades who practice egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning in various production teams, who withhold or misuse investments and funds appropriated by the state for agricultural production, and who shift their burden onto the peasants. If those hands were not bound, how could we arouse the enthusiasm of commune members to vigorously build socialism?

As a result of the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," a number of comrades have faulty concepts of party policy. Whenever they have something they like to do, they simply ignore party policy and do whatever they prefer. These comrades possibly believe their subjective wishes are good and they are working to support agriculture and serve the peasants. However, it has been found that facts do not necessarily yield to wishes because they are based on an erroneous policy. These people have turned their efforts to serve agriculture into an impediment to agricultural development. The vast number of commune members and masses in Kwangtung regard measures to lighten the burden of production teams as a policy of cherishing the people. We must learn from their experiences.

PEOPLE'S DAILY: 60 MILLION TONS OF STEEL BY 1985

OW190836Y Peking NCNA in English 0825 GMT 19 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 19 May (HSINHUA)--A PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial today calls on steel workers and all people to work hard for 60 million tons of steel annually by 1985. Entitled "For 60 Million Tons of Steel", the editorial points out that this quota will bring about profound changes in China's national economy and lay a solid foundation for the four modernizations to be attained by the end of the century.

Good tidings have been reported from the iron and steel front one after another, output exceeding quotas almost every day and month since last autumn. Production norms have been surpassed consistently since January.

The editorial says: According to the three-year plan for the development of economy, to attain the task of 60 million tons of steel, we should take three big steps: First, each enterprise should reach the highest technical and economic norms in its history this year. Next year, norms should break the highest past record. Second, strive to provide by 1980, in terms of quality, quantity and specifications, the pig iron and rolled steel required for basic mechanization of agriculture and the metallic materials needed for the use of the most advanced branches of science in national defense.

Key enterprises should in some of their norms catch up with or surpass advanced world standards. Small and medium-sized enterprises should strive to bring their technical and economic norms up to the level of key enterprises. Third, there should be a still greater leap made in 1985, fulfilling the target of 60 million tons of steel annually. The first and second steps outlined above require great effort put into digging out hidden potential, technical innovations and technological transformation. The third step will also depend on the ten major steel and iron centres which are to shape up through construction or expansion.

PEOPLE'S DAILY URGES IMPROVEMENT OF BACKWARD UNITS

OW180505Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 13 May commentary: "Pay Attention to Backward Units"]

[Text] Peking, 13 May--In the course of the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Anshan Municipal CCP Committee has solved the problem of backward units. Its experience is very important for winning a complete victory in this great political revolution.

We have won a tremendous victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." The development of the movement, however, is unbalanced, just as Chairman Hua said. In Anshan, where the movement is being carried out fairly well, the authorities have inspected various units according to criteria they themselves set and found that 15 to 20 percent of them are backward with regard to the movement. In those backward units leading groups have problems, the movement is not being carried out enthusiastically, class struggle is not being unfolded and class alignments are unclear. Fifteen to 20 percent is not a small proportion. If we inspect units throughout the country using Anshan's five-point inspection criteria, we will find the proportion of backward units is even higher in localities where the movement is not being carried out well. This raises the pressing question: What should we do in regard to backward units? Should we allow them to stay the way they are, or should we make a determined effort to improve them? In fact, this is a question of whether we have the determination to carry the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end.

To expose and criticize the "gang of four" is a great political revolution concerning the destiny of our party and country. We must strive to achieve marked success in grasping the key link and running the country well in 3 years as Chairman Hua has proposed, complete the 10-year outline plan for the development of the national economy approved by the Fifth National People's Congress, realize the general task for the new period and build China into a modern, powerful socialist state before the end of the century. Whether or not we can accomplish this fundamentally depends on whether we can deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." If the bourgeois faction of the "gang of four" is still operating in 15 to 20 percent of the units and these units therefore remain backward, class alignments and correct and erroneous lines remain unclarified and, worse still, if bad people hold power while good people are oppressed, then the situation as a whole will inevitably be adversely affected. The marked success we expect to achieve in 3 years, the 10-year plan and the envisaged development over the next 23 years will also be affected. This is a serious problem. We must consider the situation as a whole and regard backward units as a problem seriously affecting the whole situation, not just a local phenomenon. We must regard the improvement of backward units as an important strategic task. Only with such determination can we achieve success.

Ahshan's experience shows we should place emphasis on solving the problems of leading groups of backward units in order to solve the problems of backward units. The impasse in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in any unit or department invariably stems from the weakness of their leading groups. Their leading groups are either "soft" or "lax," with some members connected with the "gang of four," or even worse, with the top two leaders concealing problems and suppressing the masses. To deal with such a situation, we must take effective measures to consolidate leading groups and keep leadership in the hands of proletarian revolutionaries who closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by firmly readjusting, strengthening or reorganizing the leadership to deal with the various situations can we improve the situation of backward units, a situation in which "ten thousand horses stand mute."

It is necessary to solve the problem of backward units in order to grasp the key link and run the country well and to meet the demand of the broad masses. This problem will inevitably be solved through a serious struggle. In a sense the backward units are the last positions from which the bourgeois factional setup of the "gang of four" and their followers as well as the "wind faction," the "slippery faction," the "earthquake faction" and those who conceal problems have put up a last-ditch fight. Of those persons, some would prefer to keep their thinking ossified down to the day of judgment, while others are trying their best to slip away. Chairman Mao said: "Where the broom does not reach, the dust will not vanish of itself." Now is the time for us to take up the broom and sweep away backward units.

GANG UNDERMINED PARTY COMMITTEE ORGANIZATIONAL SYSTEM

HK160737Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 9 May 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Cheng Feng [6744 7364] "Put the Party Committee System on a Sound Footing"]

[Text] The party committee system is an important system in our party. Within the party committee, the relationship between the secretary and committee members is one in which the minority must obey the majority. All important problems must be submitted to the committee for discussion. Committee members should fully express their views and decisions should be made in accordance with the principle of the minority submitting to the majority. In the decision "On Strengthening the Party Committee System" drafted 30 years ago for the party Central Committee, Chairman Mao expounded on the importance of conscientiously implementing the party committee system and explicitly pointed out: "The party committee system is an important party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs."

The organizational principle of our party, which actually is very explicit, has also been found effective in practice. However, due to the "gang of four's" deliberate smashing of our party in recent years, this important organizational principle has also been undermined. In some units and departments, the party committee had become nominal and erroneous tendencies criticized by Chairman Mao in former years still existed. Some comrades invariably believe that as persons holding primary responsibility in the party committee, they should have the last word in everything. Consequently, they either do not submit important problems to the party committee for discussion and make personal arbitrary decisions on all matters, or they submit problems to the party committee but discuss them in a perfunctory manner. In form, the decisions are arrived at collectively. [paragraph continues]

In fact, it is still an individual monopolizing the conduct of affairs. These methods undermine the principle of collective leadership, as well as the party committee system. The consequences can be very serious.

It is completely necessary and correct for the person holding primary responsibility in the party committee to assume a bit more responsibility and consider a few more problems. However, this does not mean to say that a party committee secretary can monopolize the conduct of affairs. This view is wrong. Chairman Mao said: "To fulfill its task of exercising leadership, a party committee must rely on its 'squad members' and enable them to play their parts to the full." It is very necessary for comrades of the party committee at various levels, especially party committee secretaries acting as "squad leaders," to reread Chairman Mao's two brilliant articles "On Strengthening the Party Committee System" and "Methods of Work of Party Committees," to conscientiously acquire a real understanding of their essence, to realistically strengthen the party committee, and to truly succeed in relying on collective wisdom and political experiences so as to insure the correct leadership of the party committee. This is an extremely important problem in building our party. Only the proper solution of this problem can truly give play to the role of our party as a leadership core and enable us to fulfill tasks faster and better.

STRUGGLE AGAINST 'GHOSTLY' PEOPLE STRESSED

OW152353Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[LIBERATION ARMY DAILY 14 May editor's note to a recently published selection of ghost stories]

[Text] Peking, 14 May--The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY today frontpaged an editor's note entitled "Fight Ghosts and Drive Away Evil Spirits, Emancipate Thinking" to a recently published selection of stories about ancient people who were not afraid of ghosts, and letters from readers who praised the educational value of these ghost stories.

The editor's note says: As soon as the selected "Stories About People Who Were Not Afraid of Ghosts" was published by this paper, most of our readers immediately recognized the profound educational value of these stories. However, some comrades failed to see their value. They pointed out: If there are no ghosts in this world, why do you bother to tell us stories about them? In a previously published editor's note, we tried to explain our position. But that explanation was not good enough. Therefore we feel obliged to explain our position again.

Chairman Mao expressed his great concept in these few words: Do not fear ghosts or demons. In his "Hsiang River Commentaries" written 57 years ago, Chairman Mao urged revolutionaries to fear neither heaven, ghosts, nor anything else. During the great leap forward in 1959, Chairman Mao again taught the whole party to free its thinking and not to fear ghosts. He said: Cadres must be brave to seek the truth. If they do not seek truth, they are not even as enlightened as people living in the feudal period. Chairman Mao also said that all people who conspire are ghosts. In criticizing those people who failed to follow his principles and did not totally break with the wrong line, Chairman Mao repeatedly pointed out that these comrades were afraid of ghosts.

If one fears ghosts, one is liable to be harmed by ghosts. By telling the whole party not to fear ghosts, Chairman Mao encouraged our initiative and boosted the morale of the revolutionary people. This also made all ghosts and demons, both domestic and foreign, tremble with fear.

In real life there are no such things as ghosts. All stories about fighting or expelling ghosts were satirical fables aiming at upholding materialism and opposing idealism. However, ghostly people such as Lin Piao, the "gang of four," Soviet revisionists, U.S. imperialists and their lackeys are all very real. The selected "Stories About People Who Were Not Afraid of Ghosts" upholds Chairman Mao's great concept. We intend to use these exciting fables to encourage other people to valiantly struggle against both ghostly people and things in real life. This is particularly important now when we must resolutely win a complete victory in the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

In the past the "gang of four" often frightened people into submission and sometimes disguised themselves to deceive the people. By virtue of their extremely unpredicatable cunningness, they made ancient storybook ghosts pale by comparison.

If we are cowardly and fail to free our thinking, we will fear things not to be feared at all. When the "gang of four" were rampant, many people were frightened by the ghosts' fierce countenances. Even today some people are still apprehensive and fear to free themselves from ideological shackles imposed on them by the "gang of four." There are also some people, who, because of their own mistakes or their close ideological ties with the "gang of four," have never made a clear-cut break from the vicious ghosts of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." If you are among them, the ghosts will surely call you and stay with you. This is extremely dangerous. The truth is, if you are not afraid of ghosts, the ghosts will be afraid of you; if you fear ghosts, they will surely ruin you.

Therefore, to be free, revolutionary fighters must totally eliminate all ghostly fallacies, completely understand ghosts and courageously challenge and fight them. It was precisely for this reason we published the selected stories.

At present the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua is leading our 800 million people on a new Long March toward fulfilling the general tasks for the new period. We will soon build a powerful and modern socialist nation. But there are various obstacles on the road of our new Long March. We must surmount many "snow mountains" and cross many "grasslands" and numerous "Chinsha rivers" and "Tatu rivers." All cowardly tendencies of fearing difficulties and hardships or shirking one's responsibility are ghost-fearing manifestations. Therefore, we must aim high and have lofty ambitions, destroy superstition and fight and drive away the ghosts. We must emancipate the minds of the cadres and people, raise our indomitable revolutionary spirit and fearlessly advance on the road of the new Long March.

While we are advancing toward the grand goal of the four modernizations, imperialists, particularly social imperialists, will try to sabotage our efforts or even start wars to stop us. Under such circumstances, it is particularly important that we arm ourselves with Chairman Mao's great thinking of fearing no ghosts, embrace the completely fearless materialist spirit and be iron-willed fighters--who fear neither swords, nor oppression, persecution, ghosts or demons, imperialists, traitors, difficulties or hardships, nor any enemy no matter how fierce and vicious--in the struggle to grasp the key link and run the army well and in any possible future antiaggression wars. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua, we will work hard and courageously to fulfill these tasks.

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CHEKIANG HOLDS ENLARGED CPPCC STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

OW182325Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Fourth Chekiang Provincial CPPCC Committee held its second enlarged Standing Committee meeting in Hangchow on 10 and 11 May. The meeting was held to mobilize all patriotic democratic parties and patriotic personages in various circles to further (?acquaint themselves with) the general task for the new period and the new constitution, closely follow our wise leader Chairman Hua and work energetically to carry out the general task. Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Chen Wei-ta, Mao Chi-hua, Ho Ko-hsi, Tuan Yuan-ping, Yu Chi-i, Lin Hui-shan, Tsai Pao, Wu Yu-hsin, Wang Chi-wu, Chen Li-chieh and Chiang Hsi-ming. Deputies to the Fifth NPC and members of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee in Hangchow attended the meeting as observers.

Chen Wei-ta, secretary of the Chekiang provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Chekiang Provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting and spoke. In his speech he analyzed the excellent situation on various fronts in our province since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the beginning of this year. He called on all patriotic democratic parties and all patriotic personages in various circles to become further mobilized to conscientiously study and publicize the general task for the new period as well as the new constitution and, under our wise leader Chairman Hua, hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, develop the revolutionary united front and contribute to the fulfillment of the general task.

In accordance with the CPPCC Constitution, the meeting decided to set up the study, Taiwan affairs, liaison, literary and historical data research, and scientific and technological committees under the provincial CPPCC Committee in order to develop the revolutionary united front and to give full play to the CPPCC's positive role.

FUKIEN FINANCE-TRADE MEETING CONCLUDES

HC181216Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 18 May 78 HK

[Summary] The second Fukien provincial conference on learning from Taching and Tachai in finance and trade concluded successfully on 16 May. Liao Chih-kao, Lin I-hsin, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, Pai Chih-min, Liu Yung-sheng, Wang Yen and Pi Chi-chang, leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees; Chu Shao-ching, Lung Fei-hu and Liao Hai-kuang, leading comrades of the Foochow PLA units; and Ni Nan-shan and Ho Min-hsueh, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; attended the closing ceremony. Wu Hung-hsiang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important speech.

"Comrades Liao Chih-kao reviewed the progress of our struggle against the gang of four and their close followers in our province since the First Provincial Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade. He noted that whether the ideological and political lines are correct or not is the fundamental criterion in deciding whether the situation is good or bad.

"It is imperative to resolutely implement the line of the 11th National Party Congress to further develop the excellent situation. It is also necessary to use this line to contrast with and check up on all plans and measures for our tasks.

"Comrade Liao Chih-kao said: It is essential to do a good job of waging the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in order to adhere to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and to fulfill the general task for the new period. It is imperative to conduct criticizing one thing, dealing blows at two and rectifying three through to the end. It is also necessary to closely integrate this struggle with the movements to learn from Tachai in agriculture, from Taching in industry and to learn from Tachai and Taching in finance and trade.

"Now the busy period of crash-planting and crash-harvesting has basically ended. All party committees must concentrate certain forces on strengthening leadership over the two-blow struggle of the finance and trade system and seriously carry out investigations. All leading comrades of finance and trade departments must take the initiative in tightly grasping and doing a good job of this struggle. They must not be passive.

"Comrade Liao Chih-kao fully affirmed the achievements scored by our province's finance and trade front during the past 28 years. He affirmed that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has consistently occupied a dominant position in the finance and trade work. He hoped that the cadres, staff and workers of the province's finance and trade front would march forward in triumph and raise our province's finance and trade work to a new level.

"Comrade Liao Chih-kao said: It is necessary to realize that the bad effects caused by the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and particularly the gang of four are far from being eliminated. Their pernicious influence is very profound. There are still obstacles to implementing the general principle of developing the economy and insuring supplies. We must seriously solve all these problems. At the same time we must realize that our country is now entering a new development period. We will certainly come across many unfamiliar situations and many new problems in our finance and trade work. All party committees must seriously strengthen leadership over the finance and trade front. They must particularly strengthen leadership over the ideological and political work. All revolutionary committees must strengthen the organization of the economic arrangement and command work.

"Finance and trade departments at all levels must specifically implement the tasks which they must fulfill. It is necessary to give full play to the role of active and conscious activities, to tap potential and to make more contributions. The staff and workers of the province's finance and trade front must strengthen study, raise their level of thinking, improve their work style and strive to do a good job of their own tasks.

"Comrade Liao Chih-kao also stressed it is necessary to proceed from actual conditions and to pay attention to some of our province's special features in the process of implementing the general principle of developing economy and insuring supplies. It is imperative to vigorously support the building of our province's mountainous areas, fishing districts and the areas where the returning Overseas Chinese live. It is necessary to do a good job of providing supplies to these areas and to do everything for the people of the mountainous and fishing areas and for the production and livelihood of the Overseas Chinese.

"In conclusion, Comrade Liao Chih-kao noted: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have attached great importance to the finance and trade work and have shown great concern for the staff and workers of our finance and trade front.

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"We must definitely not disappoint Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. All progressive units and representatives must be humble, cautious and free of arrogance and impetuosity. They must give full play to the role of setting an example and taking the lead.

"Various departments and the staff and workers of the province's finance and trade front must strive to learn from the progressive units and representatives. It is imperative to seriously implement the spirit of this conference. It is necessary to achieve even more excellent work results and to use practical actions to greet the holding of the National Conference on Learning from Taching and Tachai in Finance and Trade."

"With the approval of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, the conference announced that 14 units including (Yenshan) Grain Station in Shaowu County are to be named Taching-and Tachai-type enterprises. The conference also conferred the glorious title of model workers on 42 comrades including (Yang Shao-yu). Leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees presented banners and awards to these units and individuals at the closing ceremony. The conference also commended a great number of progressive units, collectives and individuals in learning from Taching and from Tachai."

FUKIEN HOLDS WORK CONFERENCE ON PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK171348Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 17 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The provincial leadership group for planned parenthood recently held a provincial work conference on planned parenthood. The conference discussed the questions of implementing the general task for the new period and the necessity of grasping planned parenthood tightly and well in accordance with the situation. The conference decided to fully mobilize the masses to whip up a new upsurge in planned parenthood work throughout the province during May and June. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and Lin I-hsin, secretary of the provincial party committee delivered important speeches at the conference.

The conference held: The province has concentrated forces on vigorously promoting planned parenthood work three times and has scored very great achievements since last summer. However, our province still lags far behind in its work on planned parenthood compared with the central demand. We must fully understand the significance of planned parenthood work and go all out to do a good job of this task.

The conference noted: In order to grasp the work of planned parenthood tightly and well, all party committees must strengthen leadership. Party committees must put planned parenthood work on their daily agendas and must shift it onto the track of learning from Tachai in agriculture and from Taching in industry. The provincial party committee has decided to consider planned parenthood work a condition for assessing progressive units in learning from Tachai and from Taching. These units must take the lead in reducing the rate of population growth. Various places must augment and perfect organs for promoting planned parenthood work. Party committees at all levels must have one secretary to grasp the work of planned parenthood.

KIANGSU PROVINCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE CLOSING 16 MAY

OW180333Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Kiangsu Provincial Science Conference victoriously closed on the afternoon of 16 May after a ceremony to commend advanced collectives and individuals on the scientific and technological front.

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The solemn and warm closing ceremony was held at the People's Great Hall in Nanking. Attending the ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Hsu Chia-tun, Hu Hung, Chu Chiang, Chou Tse, Hui Yu-yu, (Chin Hsin), (Liu Lin), Chang Chung-liang, Wang Hai-su, Li Chih-chung and Chang Jui-ying. Comrade Chu Chiang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided over the closing ceremony which began amid the strains of "The East is Red".

He said: [begin recording] Comrades, to encourage the advanced for their remarkable achievements, the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee has decided to commend 413 advanced collectives and 541 advanced scientific and technical workers and award citations to 1,745 units for the 1,228 remarkable scientific and technological projects they have successfully completed. Now, Comrade Hsu Chia-tun will give the citations. [applause; end recording]

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee gave citations with Chairman Hua's inscription: "Foster lofty ideals, set high goals and march forward for the realization of the modernization of science and technology."

Comrade Hu Hung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered the closing speech.

He said: [begin recording] Comrades, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the leadership of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial science conference has successfully completed its various tasks, thanks to the joint efforts of all the delegates and to the hard work of all its staff members. Holding aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, this conference has firmly followed the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, conscientiously implemented the series of instructions issued by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the guidelines of the National Science Conference, and seriously studied the report delivered by Comrade Hsu Chia-tun on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee. The conference has mapped out the 1978-85 plan for the development of science in the province, and commended the advanced collectives and individuals who made tremendous achievements in the field of science and technology.

We are all convinced that we can overcome the big gap between China's science and technology and advanced world levels, as well as the many difficulties we will encounter in the course of the new Long March, because we have the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, the wise leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, a superior socialist system and some 800 million diligent people. We will definitely overcome all difficulties and win remarkable achievements. We will certainly reach our goals and score whatever achievements other nations have. We are sure that we can work even faster and better. There are only 22 years before the end of the century. Time waits for no man. We are shouldering heavy responsibilities and we must not wait even a moment. We must concentrate all our efforts on developing science and technology, strive to achieve the four modernizations, and bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of braving all hardships in storming a city and of defying all difficulties in studying a subject. We must race against time, work hard and strive to scale new heights in science and technology.

Comrades, this conference is a great encouragement to the people throughout the province. It will give tremendous impetus to the development of science and technology in the province. Our present task is to firmly implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference. All units must change from having one's knowledge divorced from reality and having the leadership lag behind the masses and strengthen their leadership over scientific work in a down-to-earth manner.

We must carry the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and penetratingly criticize, in close connection with the actual conditions in science and technology, the counterrevolutionary "two assessments" concocted by the gang of four and the various counterrevolutionary fallacies they spread to undermine the cause of science and technology. We must smash to smithereens the mental shackles imposed on the scientific and technical workers by the gang and distinguish right from wrong in the realms of ideology and political line.

We must assiduously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and broaden our general and scientific knowledge. We must learn from the advanced experience of fraternal provinces and municipalities and learn whatever is truly good from foreign countries. We must make real contributions to realizing the four modernizations and building China into a powerful socialist country and live up to the expectations of the great era, the party and the people. [applause] [end recording]

SHANTUNG FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES SCIENCE CONFERENCE

SK180814Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 May SK

[Excerpts] The Shantung Provincial Science Conference held a plenary session on the morning of 14 May. Comrade Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a speech at the session.

Attending the session were responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees including: Pai Ju-ping, Li Jih-nai, Chin Ho-chen, Wang Chung-Ying, Hsu Lei-chien, Kao Chi-yun, Lu Tien-chi, Sung Ching-yu, Li Tzu-chao, Lin Ping, Yao Shih-chang, Sung I-min and Chu Pen-cheng. Seated on the rostrum were responsible persons of various departments, committees and offices of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, heads of various delegations, noted scientists, experts in technical innovation and model workers in applying scientific methods in farming. Also attending the session were secretaries of party committees of various prefectures and municipalities attending meetings in Tsinan Municipality.

The session was presided over by Comrade Chin Ho-chen, secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee. [passage indistinct]

Comrade Pai Ju-ping's speech dwelt on four issues at the session:

1. Understand the new situation and strive to realize the general task for the new period.

He said: The 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC formulated the general task for our country, that is, to adhere to continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to carry out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, to struggle for production and for scientific experimentation, and to build our country into a great powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping pointed out: Building China into a great powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology is not merely an important economic task but also an urgent political task.

Only by realizing the four modernizations can we strengthen the forces with which the proletariat will triumph over the bourgeoisie and socialism will triumph over capitalism, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevent the restoration of capitalism.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping said: In order to realize the four modernizations, the Shantung provincial party committee, in accordance with the central directive and the situation in our province, set forth a program to build Shantung Province into a socialist industrial province with high and stable yield in agriculture, highly developed industry and fairly harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry with comprehensive development of each. The main goals are: By 1985, to top the target for per-mou yield of grain for areas south of the Yangtze River set in the National Agricultural Development Program; to double the value of industrial output, achieving a three-fold increase in steel output, (?two-fold) in coal output and three-fold in crude oil; and to develop other spheres accordingly in our province. Various localities, departments, and units throughout the province should, in accordance with the above goals, formulate and revise their own programs and adopt effective measures to carry them out.

He said: At present, inspired and stirred by the spirit of the 5th National People's Congress and the National Science Conference, a mass movement is surging in our province to closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and march toward the four modernizations in order to realize the general task. A new situation has been brought about in the three great revolutionary movements of the class struggle, the struggle for production and for scientific experimentation. The situation in revolution and production is excellent.

The general task and the current situation have placed greater demands on us in regard to ideology, work and work style. But our ideology, work and work style have not yet met the demand. All our comrades should carefully think about whether we have genuinely understood the general task, and whether we really want to realize the four modernizations. All comrades should examine whether our consciousness of political revolution has been raised, whether enthusiasm for socialism has been fully encouraged, and whether our ideology, work and work style have met the demands of the general task. All of us should conscientiously discuss how to grasp science and technology as the key task in realizing the four modernizations and what contributions we are going to make to building a socialist industrial province and to realizing the general task. Every one of our workers, peasants, scientific and educational workers and cadres at various levels should give a definite answer to these questions.

1. Persist in simultaneously grasping the three great revolutionary movements.

Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao taught us: The class struggle, the struggle for production and the struggle for scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a powerful socialist country. They insure that communists are freed from bureaucratism, revisionism and dogmatism and remain invincible forever. They are a guarantee for the proletariat to unite with the broad masses of laboring people to exercise the democratic dictatorship.

Class struggle is the key link in all work. If we grasp only the struggle for production and for scientific experiment but ignore the class struggle fail to overthrow Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four, and fail to eliminate the pernicious effects of their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, we will be unable to adhere to the socialist orientation, sweep away obstacles to the realization of the four modernizations and pluck up the revolutionary spirit of the people.

Consequently we will by no means carry out the struggle for production and for scientific experiment successfully. However, if we engage only in the class struggle but ignore the struggle for production and for scientific experiment, we will be unable to develop the productive forces of socialism at high speed, the dictatorship will lose its solid material foundation, realizing the four modernizations will become empty talk and supporting the party's line will turn into a false show.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping said: In grasping simultaneously the three great revolutionary movements, we should first of all persist in the class struggle, and carry the great political revolution--exposure and criticism of the gang of four--through to the end. This is a matter of prime importance at the present and for some time to come.

The scientific and technical front has been seriously sabotaged by the gang of four. [words indistinct] the pernicious influence of the gang of four on the scientific and technical front is very wide and deep. We should never underestimate it. We must, in accordance with the arrangement of the party Central Committee, deepen the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping pointed out: The struggle for production is the most fundamental practical activity in human society. Under conditions in which the proletariat holds political power, every development in production can create the material forces and foundations to attack capitalist restoration and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. On the basis of persisting in putting politics in command, we must conscientiously and successfully grasp the struggle for production and develop production at high speed.

Every communist and CYL member, every revolutionary and patriot throughout the province, and particularly every leading cadres, should start from the need to develop industrial and agricultural production at high speed in solving problems and conducting work, and make sure that he always has high speed in mind, discusses high speed, works for high speed and realizes high speed.

In order to develop the national economy at high speed and build an industrial province within 8 years, we should grasp the present work first in a down-to-earth way, mobilize the people throughout the province, deeply carry out the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and from Tachai in agriculture, launch a socialist emulation drive to emulate, learn from, catch up with, help and in then surpass each other and bring into play the initiative and creative ability of the broad masses of people, so as to wrest new victories in revolution and production this year.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping continued: Scientific experiment is an important content of the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we do not vigorously engage in scientific experiment and adopt new techniques, we will be unable to substantially raise labor productivity. Our practice has also showed the importance of vigorously engaging in scientific experiment.

Agricultural production in our province has greatly developed since the establishment of cooperatives. But due to our backward production techniques, the speed of development is not fast enough. With the gradual developing of the three great revolutionary movements, we have implemented the eight-point charter of agriculture, vigorously carried out farmland capital construction and grasped a number of important agricultural and technical innovations, raising the level of scientific farming and effectively accelerating agricultural production.

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As for industry, we have persisted in the policy of relying on one's own efforts and of plain living and hard struggle, tapped potential, carried out innovations and renovations of existing enterprises, and actively introduced and popularized a large number of new techniques and achievements. This has played a great role in accelerating the development of industrial production.

Facts fully show that the development of production is closely associated with scientific progress, and that only by arming various departments of the national economy with advanced science and technology can labor productivity be substantially raised and the backwardness of the economic system be quickly improved.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping said: although the science and technology of our province has developed, there is still a long way to go in meeting the advanced levels at home and abroad. If we do not quicken the tempo and keep pace with the development of the science and technology of the world, our economy will be unable to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels.

3. Launch a new and prolonged study campaign.

It is very urgent and extremely important for us to raise the scientific and cultural level of the broad masses of cadres and people. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our province has achieved great development in scientific and educational undertakings. However, due to the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four, a large number of higher educational institutions and scientific research institutes in our province were weakened and broken up, the scientific and technological level has fallen and the quality of education declined. The industrial research force of our province accounts for less than one ten-thousandth of the total population of our province, which is lower than the national level. The number of institutions of higher education and vocational schools and the number of enrolled students amount to half of the national level in proportion to total population. Among the cadres and masses there are some people who do not know how to operate or use new equipment and new techniques because of their low level of scientific and cultural knowledge. Some new experiences and new techniques of scientific farming do not find broad application, seriously affecting the growth of the productive forces. Especially, some of our leading cadres because of their lack of necessary scientific and cultural knowledge and management skills, are unable to successfully lead or control various undertakings in industry, agriculture, commerce, education, etc. Both, make work efficiency low and even cause mistakes. This demonstrates that to unfold a new and prolonged study campaign and to raise the scientific and cultural level are new and important tasks facing our province.

Comrade Pai Ju-ping points out: to unfold a new and prolonged study campaign, it is necessary to strive to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung Thought, to try to study culture and modern scientific techniques and to master the working skills and management methods essential to modern production.

He continued: It is necessary to effectively strengthen organization and leadership of the campaign. As we build our province into a great school where we study politics, science and technology, newspapers, periodicals, radio stations, television stations, publishing houses, literary and art organs and other sectors should publicize the general task in a big way, publicizing the practice and far-reaching significance of raising the scientific and cultural level of the Chinese nation. Raising public opinion for studying and bringing the people to where there is a deep, general mood in society to study.

Efforts should be made to organize cadres and the masses to carry out emulation drives in studying and to bring about an atmosphere in which people take pride in studying and to not regard it as shameful, take pride in becoming both Red and expert and regard unwillingness to move ahead as shameful, and take pride in working hard and making great contributions to society and regard the practices of disliking work, loving ease, sitting at home and eating away at socialism as shameful.

Industrial, agricultural, financial, commercial and public health fronts, trade unions, (?peasant associations), communist youth leagues, women's federations and other departments should regard the work of organizing the masses' study as their own important responsibility. Departments of party committees which specialize in propaganda, organization, and scientific, technological, cultural and educational work should become good staff officers of the party committees, study and map out plans for studying and strengthen their actual leadership over the campaign.

It is necessary to operate primary and middle schools, colleges and all levels well.

Leading comrades at all levels should set examples by personally taking part in and leading the campaign, strive to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Tsetung, study as much scientific technique and professional knowledge as possible and make themselves knowledgeable persons. It will not do if [words indistinct].

4. Comrade Pai Ju-ping then brought up the fourth issue: Exercise stronger leadership over scientific and technical work.

He said: The party's leadership is the fundamental guarantee for carrying out scientific and technical work well. To exercise stronger leadership over scientific and technical work mainly means to exercise stronger leadership over politics and ideology and to make sure that the party's line, principle and policy on science and technology is totally and accurately carried out. He said: It is necessary to effectively grasp construction and improvement of the leading bodies in the scientific and technical units at various levels--first to consolidate the leading bodies in scientific and technical administrative organs at and above county levels and the key scientific research units.

Earnest efforts should be made to strengthen leading backbone forces and to transform the working habits of (?stalling for idleness and complacency) in the leading bodies of some units as soon as possible. It is necessary to select comrades who know the party's policies well and have a vested interest in science as party secretaries, to assign comrades who are experts or near experts as professional leaders, and to designate comrades who are diligent and hard working to take charge of rear service work. Scientific research units should apply the system of the unit chief being designated to take responsibility and the system of technical responsibility under the leadership of the party committees. Party committees should urge unit chiefs or deputy chiefs to promptly assume responsibility for grasping this work well so that they truly enjoy a situation in which they share in the work, rights and responsibilities.

He said: It is necessary to continually and firmly grasp implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals. He should resolutely implement the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice-Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference in which they gave further explanation of the party's line, principle and policy on the development of science and technology.

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Comrade Pai Ju-ping said: Earnest efforts should be made to improve leadership style in work. At present, a number of leading comrades have spoken a lot of empty words and done few actual deeds, thus impairing much work from being carried out realistically. Therefore, we should work in a down-to-earth manner, resolutely oppose the evil practice of bragging, lying and using empty words, and transform the bad work styles of subjective arbitrariness, resorting to deception, gaining fame by cheating and no investigation and no study. Efforts should be made to give full scope to the party's fine work style of integrating theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the masses and criticism and self-criticism. It is necessary to resolutely overcome the "five excessives" and to actually bring about the practice of going deep into reality, conducting investigation and study, mastering the actual situation and promptly solving practical problems which arise in work.

In concluding his speech, Comrade Pai Ju-ping said: [begin recording] Comrades: [words indistinct] although we will encounter various difficulties on our road of advance, Shantung Province is endowed with abundant favorable conditions, pleasing weather and rich natural resources [words indistinct]. It has 70 million brave people. It laid a good foundation for [words indistinct] and gained both positive and negative experiences in construction over the past 20-some years. Particularly, after the smashing of the gang of four, it is bringing about successful implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The minds of the people are at ease and they are able to go all out in building socialism. So long as we hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, persistently continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to the road of socialism, bring all contributing factors into full play and unite with all forces that can be united, we will certainly be able to rapidly develop the scientific and technical undertakings in Shantung, to step up the building of the national economy and to accelerate fulfillment of the tasks of building Shantung into an industrial province and building China into a modern and powerful socialist country by the end of the 20th century. [end recording]

BRIEFS

CHEKIANG TRAVEL SERVICE--The Chekiang Province branch office of China Travel Service held a tea party on the evening of 30 April to mark International Labor Day. Overseas Chinese, foreign nationals of Chinese descent, Taiwan compatriots and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao attended the party. Comrade Wang Fang, vice chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Comrade Chen Hsia, vice chairman of the Hangchow Municipal Revolutionary Committee; responsible comrades of the Foreign Affairs Office of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; responsible comrades of united front work departments of the province and municipality; and responsible comrades of overseas affairs departments of the province and municipality also attended. Comrade Wang Fang warmly welcomed the travelers from abroad and urged them to contribute to promoting friendship between China and foreign countries and support revolution and construction in the motherland. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 May 78 OW]

SHANTUNG ARTIFICIAL RAINFALL--Tsinan, 9 May--The Tsinan PLA units have vigorously supported the antidrought work in Shantung Province. A division stationed in the Imeng Mountain area helped local people irrigate their fields and build irrigation facilities. In addition, it made artificial rainfall, which benefited five counties in the area. The PLA unit stationed in eastern Shantung also made artificial rainfall to alleviate the drought in Laihsi, Liayang, Wenteng, Chimo, Weihai and Haiyang. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 9 May 78 OW]

HUNAN CIRCULAR URGES YOUTHS TO STUDY FOR ENTRANCE EXAMS

HK171358Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 May 78 HK

[Text] The office of the leadership group for rusticated educated youth work of the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial Education Bureau recently jointly issued a circular demanding that all localities organize rusticated educated youths to review their studies in preparation for entrance examinations to institutions of higher learning.

To seriously organize these youths to review their studies in preparation for entrance examinations is a reasonable demand and meets a need of the state in selecting excellent personnel. All localities and units must warmly support rusticated educated youths in doing a good job of reviewing their studies. It is a mistake to pay no attention to their review. It is also a mistake to mock or even use illegal means to obstruct their study reviews. All localities must do a good job in organizing their work, give them time to review their studies, make all-round arrangements for their work, production, review and rest and pay attention to integrating work with rest.

After the busy season of spring transplanting, rusticated educated youths can concentrate some time on studying. They can also work for half a day and review their studies during the other half. Forms of review can be adopted according to local conditions and they must be flexible. Under the unified leadership of the party committee, full-time cadres for rusticated educated youth, full-time cadres for culture and education and leading cadres of communes must seriously grasp organization work for these youths in their study review. All mobilization units must actively support them. Those units qualified should send certain forces to where rusticated educated youths live to help them review their studies.

The circular says: Rusticated educated youths must actively participate in collective labor, strive to fulfill production tasks and adhere to the principle of reviewing their studies at the place where they stay in preparation for entrance examinations to institutions of higher learning in order to guarantee both production and review. In regard to educated youth who return home and ask to participate in the review, all localities must pay attention to organizing them to review their studies along with the rusticated educated youths.

KWANGSI HOLDS FARM MACHINERY BUREAU CHIEFS CONFERENCE

HK170756Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] To further raise the percentage of farm machinery in good running order so as to give full play to farm machinery in summer harvesting and summer transplanting, to guarantee the season for crash-transplanting late rice and to reap a year round bumper harvest, the regional Farm Machinery Bureau held a conference of bureau chiefs in all prefectures, municipalities and counties in Pinyang County from 10 to 16 May. The conference formulated plans for boldly inspecting, repairing and popularizing farm machinery and for cultivating farm machinery personnel throughout the region.

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The conference transmitted the instructions of a leading comrade of the regional CCP Committee on farm machinery work. People who attended the conference held discussions and were greatly educated and encouraged. They further understood the present situation in agricultural production, understood the task and increased their confidence in doing a good job of farm machinery work.

The conference held: Our region has had wet weather and low temperatures this spring and therefore transplanting early rice was generally delayed for 10 days. Guaranteeing the season for crash-transplanting late rice is one of the keys for reaping a year round bumper harvest. Therefore, we must give full play to farm machinery. Under the unified leadership of the party committee, farm machinery departments in all prefectures, municipalities and counties must organize forces as quickly as possible and carry out the movement to inspect, repair and popularize farm machinery and to cultivate farm machinery personnel in a big way.

KWANGTUNG REVERSES VERDICTS ON RETURNING OVERSEAS CHINESE

HK181326Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 May 78 HK

[Summary] In accordance with the important instruction of the party Central Committee on seriously doing a good job in the work of Overseas Chinese affairs, the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently approved the Taishan County Revolutionary Committee's reversal of a verdict on (Wu Shih-tang), a returning Overseas Chinese of (Taching) commune, who was slandered by Lin Piao and his gang in 1970 when they vigorously conducted the so-called movement to criticize worshipping, admiring and relying on foreign things. It was decided that the reputation of (Wu Shih-tang) would be restored and people framed and persecuted thoroughly rehabilitated.

The Taishan County CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally on 3 May in (Tachiang) commune to announce the above decisions.

"(Wu Shih-tang) came from (Shantien) production brigade of (Tachiang) commune in Taishan County. He sojourned overseas in his early days. After victory in the anti-Japanese war he engaged in business in Hong Kong. Since the founding of new China, he has actively helped his home area build industries and has supported the collective production. His actions of loving his country and home area have been hailed by his acquaintances in his home place

However, due to interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four in the so-called movement to criticize worshipping, admiring and relying on foreign things, (Wu Shih-tang) was taken as a criticism model in the Taishan on-the-spot meeting of the provincial conference on struggling against, criticizing and reforming overseas merchants. He was slandered as a class enemy under the cloak of Overseas Chinese. His actions of loving country and home were slandered as corrupting cadres, winning people's hearts and struggling for leadership power with the Communist Party. His house was searched and it and all his property were confiscated. At the same time (WU Chieh-yuan) and (Tsai Yueh-fang), families of Overseas Chinese, who handled money and valuable things remitted by (Wu Shih-tang) and who were enthusiastic about setting up industries in the home were slandered as agents for class enemies. They were persecuted, criticized and struggled against and their homes were searched. (Wu Chieh-yuan) was labeled a counterrevolutionary and required to labor under supervision for 3 years.

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"Everyone in (Tachiang) commune, originally a progressive unit in Foshan Prefecture, was frightened because Lin Piao and the gang of four frenziedly sabotaged the party's policy on Overseas Chinese affairs. The patriotic enthusiasm of Overseas Chinese and the socialist activism of families of Overseas Chinese and returning Overseas Chinese were seriously dampened. Lin Piao and the gang of four caused bad effects inside and outside the country and greatly threatened and harmed the socialist revolution and construction of overseas merchants."

Since the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang and reiterated party policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, the cadres and people of Taishan County and particularly of (Tachiang) commune have demanded that leadership organs at upper levels reinvestigate and handle the case. The provincial Revolutionary Committee has attached great importance to the case. It instructed at the end of April that special reinvestigation be conducted on the case. Taishan County sent people, along with the work groups of the province's and Foshan Prefecture's Departments for Overseas Chinese Affairs, to extensively listen to the opinions of local party organizations, families of Overseas Chinese, returning Overseas Chinese, cadres and masses. Everyone unanimously held that this case is completely unfair.

As a result of reinvestigation, the county revolutionary Committee has reached a new verdict and rehandled the case.

"1. (Wu Shih-tang) was a landlord during land reform. He became an overseas merchant in 1956 according to the party's policies. In 1970 when the so-called movement to criticize worshipping, admiring and relying on foreign things was conducted, he was slandered as a class enemy under the cloak of Overseas Chinese and was labelled as a big landlord, despot and traitor. There is absolutely no proof this was true and it is imperative to restore his reputation.

"2. Since the founding of new China, (Wu Shih-tang) has donated money to his home place to build industries and to support collective production. This is a specific manifestation of loving country and home place. To interpret this as corrupting cadres, winning people's hearts and struggling for leadership power with the Communist Party is pure slander and lies. They must be retracted.

"3. The house and all the property of (Wu Shih-tang), confiscated during the so-called movement to criticize worshipping, admiring and relying on foreign things, must be returned to him.

"4. (Wu Chieh-yuan), involved in the case of (Wu Shih-tang) and labeled a counterrevolutionary and (Tsai Yeh-fang) and other families of Overseas Chinese slandered and persecuted, must be thoroughly rehabilitated. Their reputations must be restored. It is necessary to do a good job of rehabilitation."

CANTON RAILWAY BUREAU CONDUCTS TWO BLOWS MOVEMENT

HK170946Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 15 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the Canton Railway Bureau has scored great achievements in mobilizing the people to conduct the two blows movement. The bureau has focused on dealing blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the frenzied attacks of capitalist forces.

The struggle has dealt blows at class enemies' arrogance, saved a number of people who made mistakes, raised staff and workers awareness of class struggle and of the struggle between the two lines and promoted the excellent situation in revolution and production. This bureau was the champion of the whole railway in labor emulation in the first quarter. In April, it also fulfilled the transportation plan 2 days ahead of schedule and fulfilled the requirements for 16 transportation and production indexes.

Due to interference and sabotage by the gang of four, the class struggle in economics in the Canton railway system was very serious during the past few years. In March 1977, when the spirit of the second national work conference on railway order was transmitted, the party committee of the Canton Railway Bureau demanded its staff and workers immediately take actions and, in connection with the struggle to expose and criticize the gang, deal blows at the sabotage activities of class enemies and at the frenzied attacks of capitalist forces.

In conducting the two blows, party organizations at all levels have seriously implemented party policy. They have repeatedly popularized party policies and established typical examples in leniency and severity. In the past year or so, this bureau has organized 15 leniency and severity meetings with effective results. Many criminal elements broke the offense and defense alliance and followed the orientation of leniency to those who confess. Although the Canton Railway Bureau has scored achievements in the two blows movement, development has been uneven. Some units have not thoroughly lifted the lid of class struggle and some units have just begun the movement. At present the bureau party committee is adopting measures to solve the problems of these units so as to enable them to catch up with the situation as quickly as possible.

HAINAN LITERATURE-ART FEDERATION HOLDS ENLARGED PLENUM

HK190230Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 May 78 HK

[Summary] The second committee of the Hainan administrative region's Literature and Art Federation held its second enlarged plenum on 5 and 6 May. The plenum deeply criticized the gang of four's theory of dictatorship of the sinister line in literature and art and studied ways to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary literature and art line and to quickly enliven this region's literature and art. "Attending the plenum were Wei Nan-chin and Hsiao Huan-hui, deputy secretaries of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee; Ouyang Shan, chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Literature and Art Federation and chairman of the Kwangtung branch of the Chinese Writers' Association; and Li Men, vice chairman of the provincial Literature and Art Federation and chairman of the Kwangtung branch of the Chinese Playwrights' Association.

"Comrade Wei Nan-chin and Comrade Ouyang Shan spoke at the plenum. Comrade Li Men read the congratulatory letter from the provincial Literature and Art Federation to the plenum. Comrade (Huang Lan-chin), director of the Propaganda Department of the regional CCP Committee, made a summation report. Over 100 people attended the plenum, including workers in literature, drama, fine arts, music and dancing; amateur worker-peasant-soldier writers; and army workers in literature and art."

"The plenum was presided over by (Tu I-hui), vice chairman of the Hainan Literature and Art Federation. Comrade (Cheng Fang) delivered the opening speech.

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"On behalf of the regional CCP Committee, Comrade Wei Nan-chin extended congratulations to the plenum. He asked literature and art workers to use literature and art as weapons in carrying out the general task for the new period and to make their due contributions."

"Comrade Ouyang Shan pointed out in his plenum speech: To fulfill the general task for the new period, literature and art must develop at high speed. Literature and art workers must achieve some successes in their work as quickly as possible."

"The plenum increased the number of members in the regional Literature and Art Federation and readjusted leadership organs. The number of members in the federation increased from the original 61 to 162. (Wang Lan-hsin) was elected chairman of the federation. (Cheng Fang), (Tu I-hui), (Lo Te-chen), (Mi Chieh-yun) and (Chen Chin-wen) were elected vice chairmen.

HAINAN COMMUNE LIGHTENS BURDEN OF PRODUCTION TEAMS

HK160712Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Summary] The party committee of (Taping) commune in Tunchang County has resolutely solved the problems of overly heavy burdens on production teams. "During the past several years, due to the interference and influence of the gang of four's revisionist line of being falsely leftist and genuinely rightist, some cadres were unable to distinguish between right and wrong in line and policy and used all sorts of excuses to wantonly transfer and use manpower, materials and financial resources belonging to production teams.

"According to statistics during the 4 years prior to 1977 commune and production brigades always transferred and used production brigades' and teams' manpower, accounting for 19.1 percent of the total manpower of the commune and 25.8 percent of manpower if manpower transferred from the county is included. The commune asked production teams to contribute more than 21,700 yuan to purchase motor vehicles and bulldozers. Commune members were very angry over this serious practice of egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower and materials."

The commune party committee has attached importance to this problem in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. With the help of the country's work teams on education in line, the commune party committee organized cadres of the commune and production brigades and teams to study the relevant instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua and the 16-point measure of the provincial party committee on lightening the burden of production teams. In so doing, the cadres have decided to resolutely correct the mistakes of equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower and to revive the relevant policies and regulations which proved effective in the past.

"Several meetings of three-level cadres and congresses of commune members have been held since January last year. Those attending the meetings listened to the opinions of the cadres and commune members on correcting the errors of equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower. They took the initiative in openly making self-examinations. They also clearly announced they would resolutely compensate and return manpower, funds and materials which were transferred in excess from production teams in the past. It is necessary to formulate plans to return by group and stage those that are difficult to return. They have also rectified commune-run enterprises, eliminated various types of superfluous personnel and reduced the number of nonproductive personnel.

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The commune has reduced the number of personnel by 57 since the beginning of this year. At the same time they have returned by group and stage and, according to urgency, excess funds and materials taken from the production teams.

"The commune party committee has taken the lead in correcting the evil practices of equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower and set a good example for various production brigades. Various production brigades are now taking action. They have reduced the number of the production teams' manpower transferred in excess, returned money and materials borrowed from the production teams and implemented the plan to return money and materials. According to statistics, by 20 April the commune and brigade-run enterprises and farms had reduced the number of personnel by 282, accounting for 8 percent of total manpower. At present the production teams' manpower accounts for 82.8 percent of total manpower as compared with 74.2 percent at the end of last year. The initial estimate of funds and material which were transferred to the commune and production brigades totals 130,007 yuan. Some 14,374 yuan has been returned and the rest will be returned by group and stage.

"The commune party committee has formulated a 3-point measure in order to further implement the policy of the people's communes of three-level ownership, with the production team as the basis, and to resolutely eliminate the evil practice of equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower.

"1. In the future, the commune and brigade-run enterprises must develop production according to their abilities. The indiscriminate transfer of production team manpower, funds and materials under all sorts of names is not permitted. If there is any violation, production teams have the right to reject and expose to the investigation department of the party committee at the upper level. Necessary disciplinary punishment will be meted out according to the nature of the case.

"2. The commune and production brigades can transfer necessary manpower from the production teams to promote farmland capital construction after discussion by the congress of commune members. They must transfer manpower according to the principle of voluntarism and mutual benefit. Developing the economy of the commune and production brigades through equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower is absolutely not permitted.

"3. The commune and brigade-run enterprises and farms can transfer manpower according to the proportion of manpower transferred to the commune and brigades as stipulated in the 60-point regulations.

"The (Taping) commune party committee has resolutely adopted measures for correcting the evil practice of equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower. In so doing, the production teams have increased the number of people who participate on the frontline. The funds which are needed by the production teams for production have been guaranteed."

This year the commune has been affected by serious drought.

However, growth in more than 5,800 mou of early rice fields is good. The commune has already overfulfilled the quotas for planting of spring peanuts and sugarcane. Some 300 mou of vegetables have been planted and the commune has prepared another 297 mou of fields for vegetables.

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HAINAN DAILY CITES CASE OF CORRUPT TRUCK DRIVERS

HK181002Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 18 May 78 HK

[Text] The 18 May HAINAN DAILY prints a letter from (Chen Hsiu-hsi) and seven other comrades of the Hainan (Changho) cement plant, exposing the unreasonable and obstreperous behavior of (Hung Shih-ying) and (Weng Te-feng), truck drivers at the Hainan Capital Construction Bureau, which caused very great losses to state property. The paper also adds an editorial note.

The letter says: The upper level assigned a ball mill to our plant, requiring us to collect it from (Lichihkou) at Sanya. This mill was a major item of equipment required for plant expansion. It weighed 15 tons. We lacked a truck to carry such a load, so the plant party committee asked the Hainan Capital Construction Bureau to assign one to transport the machine. When this was promised on 13 March, Comrade (Chen Hsiu-hsi), chief of the plant's motive power section, led eight workers to Sanya to take charge of loading the machine onto the truck.

Comrade (Chen Hsiu-hsi) and others waited at Sanya for a total of 10 days. On 23 March, (Hung Shih-ying), a driver from the vehicle fleet of the Hainan Capital Construction Bureau and his assistant (Weng Te-feng) finally arrived at Sanya with a 15-ton truck. Early the next day we went to where the ball mill had been left, erected a hoist, and prepared to load the truck. Sometime after 0900 the 2 drivers drove their truck up to a spot on the Haikow-Sanya Road, more than 200 meters from where we were. Using the excuse that if they drove in they would be unable to turn around, they wanted us to get a bulldozer and tractor to shove the machine up to the highway and load it there. According to our information, the small road leading off the main road where we were had only been built a year or so ago; the road was wide, and their truck could turn around. Moreover the surface was of stone so the truck would not get bogged down. Much of the equipment for our cement plant had been loaded at this spot.

To carry out loading, Comrade (Chen Hsiu-hsi) again patiently asked them to drive their truck in. Unexpectedly, this angered them and they demanded to know if we "understood anything about professional work." They then drove off in a rage.

On 25 March we received notification from our plant saying the Hainan Capital Construction Bureau had telephoned the drivers to tell them what to do, and requiring us to prepare to load the truck and return to the plant the next day. On the next day, we waited from early morning until noon, but their truck did not arrive. We sent someone to look for them at the Hainan Capital Construction Bureau's Site 102. They were playing poker in a hut. We patiently asked them to load the truck, but they turned away and totally ignored us. We asked them again. Driver (Hung) then said: "I'm the driver, if I say it can't be done, it can't be done. You don't know anything about our job, so stop bothering us." Driver (Weng) said: "When you get back to your factory, ask how much the purchaser paid in money and material for this machine, which was shipped to Hainan from Canton." What they meant by "professional work" thus became clear.

Due to the obstreperousness of these two drivers, on 28 March our factory had to send 1 10-ton and 1 8-ton trucks to transport the ball mill, which thus had to be taken apart. This caused unnecessary losses to state property, costing a total of 1,795 yuan. In addition, since these trucks were small and the machine had to be dismantled for transport, parts will be affected when the machine is in operation. This particularly applies to the central bearing.

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Please observe! The two drivers (Hung) and (Weng) deliberately acted obstructively because there was no profit in it for them. This caused great losses.

The letter proposes that the Hainan Capital Construction Bureau severely criticize and deal with these two drivers.

HAINAN DAILY'S editorial note says: After receiving the letter from these eight comrades, we passed it on to the party committee of the Hainan Capital Construction Bureau so that it could deal with the matter. The committee attached great importance to the problem reported in the letter and immediately sent people to the spot to ascertain the facts. The result of the investigation shows that what Comrade (Chen Hsiu-hsi) and others reported was the truth. At a time when the whole country is striving to implement the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, and to fulfill the general task for the new period, the two drivers (Hung) and (Weng) did not grasp the steering wheel to promote big and rapid improvement, nor did they drive the vehicle of revolution. Instead, they regarded the people's means of transport as capital to seek private interest, going in for blackmail and extortion and damaging the interests of the state and people. This kind of behavior is very bad. The Hainan Capital Construction Bureau has seriously dealt with this matter and decided to discipline the two drivers. This is very good.

Affairs similar to this also occur in varying degrees among drivers in some other units. For instance, when transporting material for a production team, some drivers want to extort a certain amount of "driver's tax." They openly demand this or that agricultural and sideline product from the production team. If the demand is not met, they turn around and drive away, or else impose all kinds of obstructions. When helping production teams to plow land, some tractor drivers always say the job won't get done properly unless they get cigarettes and alcohol. They select the best brands, pursuing special privileges.

Now is the time to seriously arrest this sinister trend. The degree of revolutionizing the drivers' thoughts is a major affair related to construction of the national economy and a major issue related to consolidating the worker-peasant alliance. Party committees at all levels must attach full importance to this issue and strengthen ideological and organizational building of the drivers.

HAINAN RESTORES TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIAL SIDELINE OCCUPATIONS

HK151418X Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Summary] Wenchang County has correctly implemented the principle of taking grain as the key link and insuring total development. The county has actively adopted measures and restored and developed traditional collective industrial sideline occupations.

"Wenchang County used to do a relatively good job of developing rural industrial sideline occupations. In the past the county's annual revenues from industrial sideline occupations accounted for around 20 percent of the commune's economic revenues. However during the past several years, due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of being falsely leftist but genuinely rightist, many communes and production brigades criticized development of the traditional industrial sideline occupations as if it were a tendency towards capitalism. They also imposed various kinds of restrictions against it.

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As a result collective economic revenues of many production teams have yearly diminished and the level of distribution to commune members has been lowered, thus seriously dampening the masses' activism in vigorously promoting socialism.

"The county party committee vigorously investigated and studied implementation of the party's rural economic policies since the smashing of the gang of four. Through investigation and study, the county party committee has realized the seriousness of the gang's pernicious influence. It has also realized the necessity and urgency of eliminating such influence. Thus, in the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang, the county party committee has resolutely grasped vigorous promotion of diversification and quick restoration and development of traditional industrial sideline occupations as important aspects in eliminating pernicious influence, restoring law and order and implementing the party's rural economic policies."

At the same time the county party committee has announced the lifting of various kinds of restrictions against promotion of traditional industrial sideline occupations. Leadership organs for diversification have been established.

"Various communes and production brigades have also established similar leadership organs and formulated plans to restore and develop diversification and the traditional industrial sideline occupations comprehensively. They have organized professional forces to actively develop collective industrial sideline occupations."

While restoring and developing traditional industrial sideline occupations, party organizations at all levels in Wenchang County have paid attention to doing a good job of handling the relationship between developing industrial sideline occupations and developing grain production. They have succeeded in taking everything into consideration and making reasonable arrangements.

BRIEFS

HONAN COMBATS DROUGHT--Chengchow, 10 May--A long dry spell has hit Honan Province. Water flow volume in rivers has decreased, many ponds have dried up and well water levels have dropped throughout the province. Drought has caused serious difficulties in the normal growth of wheat and sowing of crops this spring. To combat drought, 100,000 cadres have gone to the countryside to lead the masses. Comrades Hu Li-chiao and Cheng Yung-ho, second secretaries of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee, and other leading comrades have gone to various counties to study the situation and lead the fight against drought. As of the end of April, more than 40 of the 62 million mou of wheat in this province had been applied with top dressing and more than 37 million mou had been irrigated. Peasants have already planted corn, cotton, tobacco and other crops on more than 23 million mou of land.
[Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 10 May 78 OW]

WUHAN PLA LEADERS--On the afternoon of 23 April, Yang Te-chih, Chou Shih-chung, Kung Ching-te, Lin Wei-hsien, Chen Fa-hung, Cheng Chih-shih, Fan Chen-wu and Chang Jih-ching, leadership comrades of the Wuhan PLA units and responsible comrades of the leadership organs of the Wuhan PLA units, went to take part in environmental sanitation along with cadres and fighters. The party committee of the Wuhan PLA units has reestablished a Patriotic Public Health Movement Committee, issued a circular to resolutely implement the circular of the State Council on determinedly launching the patriotic public health movement, and held a mobilization rally for PLA units in Wuhan on extensively unfolding this movement. They swept away garbage, cleared sewers, cleaned doors and windows, weeded land and cleared fly and mosquito breeding grounds and brought a clean look to the barracks. [Wuhan Hupen Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 78 HK]

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SZECHWAN WORK CONFERENCE DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL TASKS

HK190420Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 18 May 78 HK

[Summary] A Szechwan provincial work conference on learning from Taching in industry was held in Chengtu from 4 to 13 May. The conference conveyed the spirit of the National Work Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry convened by the State Council; exchanged experiences in learning from Taching in Szechwan; cited progressives and discussed and arranged work for the next 8 months.

On 10 May Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, held a forum with responsible comrades of prefectural and municipal CCP Committees and made an important speech.

Lu Ta-tung, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, presided and spoke at the conference. The 290 participants included Tang Ko-pi, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Ho Hao-chu, vice chairman of the provincial Revolution Committee; secretaries, special commissioners [chuan yuan 1413 0765], industry and communications department heads and directors of offices for the national defense industries, capital construction commissions, offices for learning from Taching and offices for increasing production and practicing economy of the prefectures and municipalities' representatives of key industry, communications and capital construction enterprises and responsible comrades of provincial organs concerned.

"After the conference opened, Meng Tung-po, head of the provincial CCP Committee's industry and communications group, conveyed the spirit of the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry convened by the State Council. Everyone seriously studied the important instructions of Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien, the important speeches of Vice Premiers Yu Chiu-li and Kang Shih-en, and the speeches of responsible persons of central departments concerned."

Participants hailed the fine industry and communications situation in Szechwan. Total value of industrial output in the first quarter of this year amounted to 23.3 percent of the year's plan, 61 percent above that of the corresponding period last year. Average daily value of output in April set a new record for this year. Quality of products has improved, consumption of raw materials reduced, losses have declined and profits increased.

The conference demanded the industry and communications front to immediately create an upsurge in publicizing and studying the general task for the new period, insuring everyone knows about it. The conference stressed: "It is necessary to grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link and grasp seriously and well the work of criticizing one thing and rectifying two. The few units which have not done well in investigation work must continue to grasp this work. On the province's industry and communications front it is necessary to place stress of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four on eliminating their pernicious influence. It is necessary to criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary assessment completely negating work on the industry and communications front in the 17 years after liberation, and to clearly affirm that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line always predominated. We must criticize the gang's counterrevolutionary fallacies in brandishing the big club theory of productive forces and sabotaging the economic base of socialism, and persistently put politics in command, take production as the central task, and grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. We must criticize the gang of four's sham leftist but true rightist line and the ultraleftist trend of thought which they spread, strengthen the socialist legal system and adhere to the fine traditions of seeking the truth from the facts and following the mass line." The conference held: "In carrying out the work of criticizing one thing and rectifying two, it is necessary to strongly criticize capitalism and continue to conduct the two blows movement."

It is necessary to attack big embezzlers and speculators and sabotage activities by active counterrevolutionaries. Through the two blows movement we should frighten the enemy and educate the masses, discredit capitalism and defend socialist public ownership, mobilize the workers' socialist activism, further strengthen enterprise management and develop industrial production at high speed."

The conference pointed out: "It is necessary to speed up the pace of implementing party policies, seriously adhere to the principle of distribution according to work and implement the bonus system in a planned and measured way. We must implement policies on cadres, old workers and intellectuals. Through mass criticism we must reverse verdicts on those who received blows and were framed and labeled by the gang of four. We must act in accordance with the policies on intellectuals, engineers and technicians as proclaimed by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference, solve the relevant problems well and give full play to their active role."

The conference held: "In developing industrial production we must currently give prominence to improving product quality and reducing consumption of raw materials. We must rapidly improve quality and practice economy. It is necessary to do a good job of tapping potential, technical innovation and reform in existing enterprises. It is also necessary to perform well in the enterprises 'five quotas,' to coordinate between specialized departments and reorganize industry in a planned way under leadership.

"Establishing a system of industries to support agriculture, increase output of products to support agriculture and facilitate agricultural mechanization are important means of strengthening the worker-peasant alliance. Enterprises at and above county level must do a good job of establishing contacts between factories and communes and of supporting agriculture at fixed points. At present it is necessary to help neighboring rural areas to develop commune and brigade industry comprehensively and also rapidly establish mechanized and semi-mechanized chicken and pig farms."

The conference held: "Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership. Leading cadres must go to the frontline to take part in and lead production. They must apply the party's line, principles and policies to fully mobilize the masses' activism to work hard to build socialism."

Before the conference ended, Comrade Ho Hao-chu read the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees' decision, citing the province's Taching-type enterprises and pace setters of 1977.

SZECHWAN DAILY Editorial

HK190623Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 18 May 78 HK

[Excerpts of SZECHWAN DAILY 18 May editorial: "Deeply Learn From Taching and Speed Up the Pace of Building Taching-Type Enterprises Everywhere"]

[Excerpts] The movement to criticize one thing and rectify two is the whole province's central task this year. In the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises everywhere, we must firmly grasp this central task and carry it out seriously and well. So far as the province's industry and communications front is concerned, it is necessary to place stress of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four on eliminating their pernicious influence. We must absolutely neither underestimate the gravity of the gang's pernicious influence on the industry and communications front, nor the great difficulty of eliminating that influence. We must make still greater efforts to fight this campaign well and to win total victory in the movement.

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The province's industry and communications front must fight a people's war to eliminate their pernicious influence in the current third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang. We must clearly distinguish between right and wrong in line, policy and ideology, eliminate the pernicious influence, take a firm, clear stand to turn chaos to order, and boldly and firmly revive various policies, methods and measures effective in the past so as to fully mobilize the masses' activism to work hard to build socialism.

In criticizing one thing and rectifying two, it is necessary to strongly criticize capitalism and to continue to do a good job in the two blows movement. This is an important part of uprooting the gang's social foundation and washing away their pernicious influence. After completing rectification of leadership groups, every enterprise must give free rein to the masses to make a success, under leadership and in a planned way, of this struggle. The idea that the struggle has been conducted and there is not much left to be done is obviously extremely wrong and must be resolutely discarded and corrected.

It is necessary to take exposure and criticism of the gang as the key link and seriously straightening out the enterprises well, striving for high speed. Straightening out the enterprises is a practical act to turn chaos to order, wash away pernicious influence and lay the foundation for Taching-type enterprises. The key to straightening out enterprises lies in straightening out leadership groups, solving problems of impurity in ideology, organization and work style, and turning them into fine groups which lead the masses to advance boldly on the new Long March. Through straightening out the enterprises and under the party committee's leadership, we should implement the system of division of responsibility for factory managers and the systems of responsibility for chief engineer, chief accountant and so on. We should establish the system of the workers' congress or assembly, worker participation in management, cadre participation in labor, combination of leading cadres, workers and technicians, and other basic systems. On this basis, we should establish various rules and regulations for the enterprises and put them on a sound basis; ceaselessly improve the standard of management and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results as well as greater safety, thereby fully manifesting the superiority of socialist enterprises.

FINANCIAL WORK OF COMMUNES IN SZECHWAN PRAISED

OW180625Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0230 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[NCNA editor's note to a report on the success of the Tzuyang County Committee in correcting the financial work of communes and production teams]

[Excerpts] Serious efforts have been made in Tzuyang County, Szechwan, to correct the financial work of rural communes and production teams. This is very good. In the past few years, due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," many production teams' financial affairs were a mess. Production increased but commune members' incomes did not, and promises of increased distribution were not fulfilled. If this state of affairs were allowed to continue, how could the socialist enthusiasm of the masses be aroused?

Tzuyang County's experience proves that doing a good job in financial management of the people's communes is by no means purely economic. It is an important measure in wiping out the "gang of four's" poisonous influence, eliminating chaos and restoring order, consolidating the collective economy of people's communes and achieving high-speed socialist agricultural development. Like Tzuyang County, all localities should have party secretaries personally attend to the problem, have cadres take the lead and mobilize the masses to do really good work in this field.

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CASE OF COUNTERFEIT, NARCOTICS PEDDLING REVEALED IN HOPEI

OW111146Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] The Hantan Municipal CCP Committee has dealt blows to criminal activities in a big way. The criminal clique that fabricated household and grain certificates has a long history. The chief culprit (Fan Yu-tang) in 1951 [passage indistinct]. Because of his lack of morals, fabrication of household and grain certificates and peddling of narcotics, he was dismissed from the party and his official post and sentenced to a 4-year prison term. After his release, (Fan Yu-tang) resumed his evil deeds. In August 1969 he began to wantonly fabricate household and grain certificates. Later, in collusion with (Chi Hsiu-mei), a cadre at the Hantan Municipal Posts and Telecommunications Bureau; (Li Lien-tien), chairman of (Peicheng) Street School in Hantan Municipality; (Li Wan-kuei), a procurement worker at the suburban Bureau of Supplies; (Chang Shou-i), a policeman of the (Minfang) Road Police Station; (Yang Fa-hua) of Hantan Municipal Public Security Bureau; (Ya Yun-ho), deputy chief of [words indistinct] section of the municipal Tobacco and Wine Company and (Hsu Ching-ming), a cadre of the municipal (?Housing Property) Bureau, he frenziedly committed more crimes.

Since August 1969, this illegal criminal clique has committed 73 criminal acts and fabricated household and grain certificates for 92 persons, thus causing chaos in Hantan Municipality's household management, grain supply and communications work.

How did this clique headed by (Fan Yu-tang) and (Chi Hsiu-mei) carry out so many criminal activities for so long a period? Was it merely because they were shrewd? No. It was because "a fortress is vulnerable when attacked from within." Under the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist gang of four, some members of various organizations failed to implement organizational discipline, while some cadres, especially leading cadres, abused their powers for their own personal interest, thus providing the means for this clique to satisfy its greed by illegal activities.

In November 1975, the revolutionary masses in Hantan Municipality discovered the illegal criminal activities of the clique headed by (Fan) and (Chi) and reported these crimes to the Public Security Bureau. When the crimes were reported to the municipal party committee by the Hantan Municipal Public Security Bureau, the municipal party committee was greatly aroused. The committee immediately instructed public security organizations and professional departments to form a special group to conduct an investigation. It also had (Fan Yu-tang) and (Chi Hsiu-mei) arrested and put into detention in accordance with the law. However, under the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their bourgeois factional network, the personnel of the [words indistinct] bureau, instead of confessing their crimes, frenziedly counterattacked and clamored they would take revenge upon investigating personnel of the public security and grain departments. By working in secret and establishing ties with all available parties, they finally succeeded in establishing a relationship with a responsible person of the [words indistinct] Public Security Subbureau and placed themselves under his protective umbrella. As a result, (Fan) and (Chi) were released from prison early in 1976 and the work of the special investigating group was stopped. Many people were greatly enraged about these abnormalities.

After the smashing of the gang of four, the Hantan Municipal CCP Committee consolidated the municipal Public Security Bureau's leading group. The municipal party committee and the party organization of the municipal Public Security Bureau, after examining the case several times, rearrested (Fan) and (Chi). With the support of the masses of revolutionary people, after thorough investigation they finally exposed this criminal clique.

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At a 10,000-strong meeting [words indistinct] the Hantan Municipal CCP Committee announced the decision on this clique. In accordance with the party's policy of [words indistinct], (Fan Yu-tang) and (Chi Hsiu-mei) were arrested and punished according to laws; (Li Wan-kuei) was expelled from the party, given 3-years of labor education and will be sent back to his native place upon completion of his sentence; (Chang Shou-i) was expelled from the CYL, dismissed from his post and given a half-year's labor education; (Yang Fa-hua) was expelled from the party, dismissed from his post and given a 1-year labor education; (Ya Yun-ho) was expelled from the party and dismissed from his post; and (Hsu Ching-ming) was expelled from the party and demoted in his post and salary.

In accordance with party policy and the demand of the masses, it was announced at the meeting that the household and grain certificates they had fabricated are null and void.

HOPEI'S WUAN COUNTY QUESTIONS 'PURITY' OF ITS LEADERSHIP

OW172048Y Shiheniachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Since the beginning of the year, leading members of the Wuan County CCP Committee, Hopei, have conducted investigations and analyses on the new trends of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines under new conditions at grassroots units. They have found that since the smashing of the gang of four, class enemies and capitalist forces have not reconciled themselves to defeat despite suffering telling blows. They are still engaging in sabotage and causing disturbances. Class enemies are spreading rumors, corrupting the minds of young people, rigging up reactionary secret societies, and launching counterrevolutionary activities. Capitalist forces in urban areas and in the countryside are colluding with each other. They are profiteering and engaging in embezzlement and theft, thus harming and undermining the socialist economy.

Class enemies and capitalist forces are also sparing no efforts to recruit agents within the party and leading groups at all levels. There exists in leading groups of many communes, brigades and enterprises the serious question of impurities in ideology, organization and work style.

The results of the county CCP Committee's investigations have enabled it to understand that if it is not determined to consolidate leading groups at all levels while at the same time consolidating the party, rectifying work style, conscientiously launching the two blows movement, and rapidly developing agricultural and industrial production, implementation of the general task for the new period will be out of the question.

In order to firmly grasp this work well, the Wuan County CCP Committee has made new arrangements for the movement and strengthened its leadership. It was stressed that leading cadres at all levels must take a clear position, stand in the forefront of the struggle, and thoroughly investigate, expose and clarify all questions no matter who is involved. As for those units which have serious problems or whose leading groups themselves have serious problems, the principal responsible comrades of the county party committee have personally gone to these units to give concrete guidance in addition to stationing strong work teams there.

In order to conscientiously implement the policy of "leniency to confessors and severity to resisters," a typical case was openly handled at a meeting on the two blows movement, thus greatly inspiring the people throughout the county. Many people who have committed errors and crimes of embezzlement, theft and profiteering have made confessions and asked for leniency. As a result, class enemies have been punished and the masses educated.

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STUDY OF NEW CONSTITUTION, SPRING FARMING PROMOTED IN HOPEI

OW172128Y Shihchiachung Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Party organizations at various levels in Fengning County have mobilized cadres and masses to conscientiously study the new constitution in connection with actual conditions and made vigorous efforts to conduct education in the socialist legal system, thereby raising the consciousness of the people throughout the county in observing discipline and laws and promoting development of the one criticism and two blows movement as well as spring farming.

The Fengning County CCP Committee has mobilized party organizations at various levels throughout the county to vigorously publicize the new constitution by making use of the broadcasting system, blackboard papers, political night schools and other means, and to run study classes to train a group of backbone elements in studying the new constitution. These backbone elements have been organized into teams to lecture on the new constitution, chapter by chapter, article by article and paragraph by paragraph among commune members and their families in order to enable the cadres and masses to deepen their understanding of the preamble and general principles of the new constitution and the fundamental rights and duties of citizens.

In studying the new constitution, the Fengning County CCP Committee has emphasized linking study and publicizing of the new constitution as well as strengthening of education in the socialist legal system with the one criticism and two blows movement. It has boldly mobilized the masses to expose, based on the new constitution, bad people and deeds in violation of laws and discipline. Some 200 cases of laws and discipline violations have been exposed in the county. Public trial meetings have been held to deal sternly with major cases of seriously undermining the socialist legal system, endangering the interests of the party and people and infringing on the rights of the people, thus encouraging proletarian justice, dealing blows to unhealthy capitalist tendencies and deterring class enemies. As a result people throughout the county have received a profound education in the socialist legal system, while their enthusiasm for total commitment to socialism has been aroused and spring farming promoted. By the end of April, the task of spring sowing had been fulfilled on more than 80 percent of 1.1 million mou of the county's farmland.

'HEAVY' RAIN REPORTED IN INNER MONGOLIA

OW181916Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 May 78 OW

[Text] Most of the rural areas in this region received much needed rain from the evening of 15 to 16 May. Heavy rain fell in the eastern part of Ikochao League and the southern part of Wulanchapu League. Rainfall in these areas was between 30 and 50 mm. Rainfall in and around Huhehot and the southern part of Hsilinkuolo League was between 10 and 20 mm. In the western part of Ikochao League and Paotou area, rainfall was approximately 10 mm.

The rain has basically solved the problem of drought or alleviated the drought situation in some areas. It is very favorable to growth of wheat and sowing of autumn crops. Various localities in this region are now seizing the time to plant. The masses have paid attention to guarding against slackening of vigilance, and remain determined to persevere in the fight against drought and overcome this adverse natural condition in order to win a bumper harvest in agricultural production this year.

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YANG I-CHEN ATTENDS HEILUNGKIANG AGRICULTURAL MEETING

OW172116Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilungkiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently held a meeting attended by cadres at and above provincial bureau level to sum up and exchange experiences of work teams sent to the countryside by various organizations directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees.

At the meeting the work team chiefs exchanged their experiences in penetratingly exposing and vigorously criticizing the gang of four and in promoting spring farming during the initial period, discussed the excellent situation in the countryside at present, analyzed favorable conditions for reaping bumper harvests in spring farming and also pointed out unfavorable conditions and current problems in the countryside.

At the meeting Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, and Comrade (Wang Chin-tzu), secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered speeches. They called on various provincial units, cadres and masses throughout the province to concentrate efforts to achieve success in spring farming and to reap a bumper harvest of summer crops, maintain the new situation in the new period, firmly implement the general task and the eight fighting tasks in grasping the key link and running the country well, achieve the goal of setting an all-time record in total grain output this year and make greater contributions to our country.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee stressed: In order to achieve success in spring farming and in reaping a bumper harvest of summer crops, set an all-time record in grain production for this year and implement the general task for the new period, it is imperative to continue penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four and to prepare well for launching the "one criticism, two blows and three consolidations" movement.

In their talks leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, analyzed this province's progress in the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture during the past 10 years and more and asked leading comrades at various levels to further raise their understanding of the movement and effectively solve the problem of whether the movement is being carried out correctly or not.

Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee also stressed the need to thoroughly eradicate the pernicious influence of the gang of four in people's thinking and work style.

CONGRESS OF WOMEN ACTIVISTS CONVENES IN LIAONING

SK181334Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] In the midst of the great march toward the four modernizations, the Liaoning Congress of Women Activists in Socialist Revolution and Construction ceremoniously opened on 15 May in Shenyang. This congress is convened in the excellent situation in which the entire party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country publicize the general task for the new period on a grand scale and bring about a new high tide in leaping forward, and in which hundreds of millions of women are filled with jubilation and resolve to greet the Fourth National Women's Congress with concrete deeds.

Present at the congress were a total of 600 representatives of advanced women's collectives and individuals on various fronts throughout the province such as industry and communications, agriculture, finance and trade, culture and education, public health, science and technology. Also attending were 116 professional women cadres of various municipalities, prefectures, leagues, counties, banners, wards and (?communes). Attending were First Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and Chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee Tseng Shao-shan; Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee Jen Chung-i; and other responsible comrades of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees Hu I-min, Su Yu, Chang Hsing-chun, (Chen I-kuang), (Liu I-Yun), Wang Kuang-chung, (Chu Chuan), Chang Tieh-chin, Wang Ying-chung, Hsieh Huang-tien, Chao Chi, Tso Kun and others. Also present were Tsou Yen, deputy political commissar of PLA Shenyang units; (Liu Kai-chin) and (Ho Hsiao-Cheng), political commissars of the Liaoning Military District; and (Chiang Tzu-peng) and (Chang Lei), vice chairmen of the Liaoning CPMCC Committee. Also attending were responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus at the provincial level and of the Liaoning Federation of Trade Unions and Liaoning CYL committee, veteran Red Army soldiers, Liberation Army soldiers, competent veteran women cadres, veteran models and representatives of families of martyrs who were specially invited to participate in the congress. The meeting site was Chunghua Theatre.

The congress was presided over by (Shen Chin), vice chairman of the Liaoning Women's Federation. Second Secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee and Vice Chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee Jen Chung-i gave a speech. He said: Comrades! At this successful convocation of the Liaoning Congress of Women Activists in Socialist Revolution and Construction, on behalf of the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees, I extend cordial regards and warm greetings to all comrades present here.

Recently, wise leader Chairman Hua gave a number of important directives regarding our province's work. An upsurge in studying, publicizing and implementing these directives on a large-scale has been brought about on all fronts throughout the province. Women's work must be carried out on the basis of the general task for the new period. For instance, housewives must study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's works and a number of important directives of Chairman Hua. They must actively participate in the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four and in the current two blows struggle and extensively study and publicize the general task of the new period and the new constitution. We must organize contingents to learn from Taching and Tachai and to participate in productive labor, and we must mobilize and organize the broad masses of women to study politics, economics, culture, science and technology. Party committees at all levels must solidly grasp leadership over women's work. It is necessary to comprehensively and correctly understand and master the brilliant thinking of Chairman Hua on women's work and, under the guidance of party committees at all levels and in light of the reality of women's work, deeply expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang.

In the course of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we must criticize thoroughly and completely the gang's crimes and fallacies and their sworn follower in tampering with women's work. We must expose and criticize the gang's crimes, end turmoil and restore order and distinguish between right and wrong in our province. In the course of the struggle we must consolidate and build women's associations thoroughly and well, and solve problems concerning impurities in ideology, organization and work style caused by the gang's interference and sabotage. We must foster, educate and select women cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause.

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Veteran cadres must pass on their experiences and guide junior ones. We must restore and promote the fine tradition and work style in women's work. Party committees at all levels must sincerely discuss women's work in the light of the province's plans for women's work.

We must carry out the movements to learn from Taching and Tachai, pay attention to mobilizing masses of women to participate in work in various fields and mobilize and organize masses of women well. Principal responsible cadres of party committees must have the courage to take charge of women's work so their work, under the guidance of party committees, can be effectively carried out on the basis of the general task for the new period.

Comrades! Led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the people of various nationalities throughout the country are embarking on a new Long March toward the grand goal of four modernizations. We must resolutely respond to the great call of Chairman Hua to study, study and study again and to unite, unite and unite again. We must aim high and have lofty ambitions to learn from Taching and Tachai and from the three great revolutionary movements, and sincerely perform organizational work well so as to greet the convocation of the Fourth National Women's Congress and make new contributions to realizing the general task for the new period. I hope this congress will be a success.

BRIEFS

TACHING ADVANCED ELEMENTS--Taching, 2 May--The Taching oilfield party committee recently held a meeting to commend advanced elements. At the meeting 10 model pace setters were named while 905 advanced units and more than 69,000 advanced persons were cited. Banners and certificates of merit were given to the advanced persons and representatives of advanced units. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 2 May 78 OW]

KIRIN SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL--The initial issue of SOCIAL SCIENCE FRONT, a quarterly journal sponsored by the Kirin Institute of Philosophy and Social Science and the Kirin Association of Philosophy and Social Sciences, dealing with philosophy and Social Sciences, dealing with philosophy, economics, politics, military science, science of law, history, language, nationality, religion and library science, is on sale at Hsinhua Bookstore in Changchun Municipality, Kirin Province. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 10 May 78 SK]

LIAONING EARTHQUAKE CONFERENCE--The learn-from Taching conference of the Liaoning provincial earthquake research front successfully closed recently in Shenyang. At the conference attendants sincerely studied the important directives given by esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and wise leader Chairman Hua on earthquake research work, summed up and exchanged experiences and publicly commended advanced collectives and individuals. Hsieh Huang-tien, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Comrades (Han Li-jen) and (Ching Yuan), vice chairmen of the Liaoning Provincial Scientific and Technical Commission, attended the conference. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 May 78 SK]

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KANSU CIRCULAR URGES FIGHT AGAINST DROUGHT

HK181028Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 17 May 78 HK

[Summary] On 16 May the Kansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and Military District issued a circular calling on the people of the province to urgently mobilize and fight drought in order to win a bumper harvest.

The circular said: "Encouraged by the general task for the new period formulated by the 11th party congress and the Fifth NPC, agriculture province-wide is in an excellent state. However drought has appeared and developed widely since early May. It is becoming more serious daily. In some places wheat sprouts have withered and died. Insects and plant diseases are also quite serious in some places. According to forecasts by meteorological departments, little rain is expected in the near future and the drought will continue to develop. For this reason party, government and army leadership at all levels must attach great importance to the current drought. They must immediately and urgently mobilize and must consider fighting drought to win a bumper harvest an urgent political task."

1. It is necessary to implement the spirit of the national telephone conference on fighting drought. The fight against drought must be grasped as the current central task in rural areas. "Leadership at all levels must eliminate blind optimism, laziness, the idea of waiting for rain, pessimism and disappointment, and firmly establish the idea that man can conquer nature and the mentality of prolonged combat against drought. They must do everything possible to overcome the drought and win a bumper harvest."

2. It is necessary to adopt various effective measures to do summer irrigation well, making full use of all water sources, water conservancy facilities and machines and implements. It is necessary to use water in a planned and economical way and practice scientific irrigation. Places short of water, machines and implements must mobilize all possible manpower to carry water to the fields.

3. It is necessary to increase crop tending. In places where sprouts have died it is necessary to resow quickly in order to insure a full crop. It is necessary to weed the fields, take measures to preserve soil moisture and act against plant diseases and insect pests, especially aphids.

4. All economic sectors must provide support. "Electric power departments must insure electricity supplies for industry and agriculture. When there is insufficient electric power, it is necessary to cut industrial and civilian power supplies as much as possible in order to provide power to fight drought. Industrial departments must grasp production of agricultural materials such as chemical fertilizer, agricultural drugs, crop sprayers and dusters, irrigation equipment, and spare parts for agricultural machinery. They must send forces to rural areas to help install and repair irrigation equipment. Manufacturing plants concerned must take responsibility for repairing, returning or exchanging irrigation-equipment sent to the rural areas which cannot be used." All other departments must also provide appropriate support.

5. PLA units stationed in Kansu must actively support the struggle against drought, regarding this as a major task.

6. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the struggle against drought. Leading men of all prefectural, county and commune party committees must personally direct the struggle. Large numbers of cadres must be sent to the frontline to organize the masses to fight natural disaster and win a bumper harvest this year.

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KANSU DAILY Editorial

HK181038Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 17 May 78 HK

[Text of KANSU DAILY 17 May editorial: "We Must Win Victory in the Struggle Against Drought"]

[Excerpts] The Kansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and Military District issued a circular calling on the people of the province to urgently mobilize to fight drought and win a bumper harvest. This is an urgent political task currently facing the people of the province. We must thoroughly implement the spirit of the circular and win in the struggle against drought.

Kansu had much rain in March, but rainfall declined by more than 50 percent in most places in the province in April, while drought appeared at the beginning of May. Recently the drought has developed very rapidly and the affected area spread quickly, with the situation worsening daily. This is extremely unfavorable for a bumper summer grain harvest and for growth of the autumn harvest. Hence overcoming the drought is a key in winning a bumper grain harvest this year. All places suffering drought must regard the struggle as the overriding central task in the rural areas, go all out to fight drought and win a bumper harvest.

In areas where the drought is serious, the struggle is extremely urgent and pressing. In such areas it is necessary to clearly understand how the struggle is proceeding, whether or not methods used are effective, whether or not necessary capital, material and equipment are available, whether or not the technical forces to maintain machinery are sufficient and so on. It is necessary to have methods and arrangements to solve these problems.

All trades and sectors must mobilize ideologically and support the frontline of the struggle as in a war. In particular, drainage and irrigation equipment, machinery spare parts and so on must be supplied to communes and brigades. Apart from material support, organs, schools, PLA units and enterprises in drought-afflicted areas must provide as much manpower as possible to struggle against drought in the frontline.

TSINGHAI PARTY COMMITTEE HOLDS CONFERENCE ON CADRE POLICY

OW182214Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] A provincial work conference on implementing party policy on cadres was held by the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee in Sining from 3 to 12 May. More than 200 people attended, including responsible comrades of party committees from various prefectures, municipalities and counties and party organizations and committees of various provincial departments, as well as responsible comrades from policy-implementation offices of organizational and personnel departments. Attending the conference were leading comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees, Yang Yen, Wu Sheng-jung, (Liang Ku-ting), Lu Chih-an, Chao Hai-feng, Li Hsing-wang, Hsu Lin-feng, Sung Lin, (Fu Jen) and Ma Wan-li. Comrades at the conference, in close touch with our province's actual situation, indignantly exposed and criticized the gang of four and their henchman who pushed the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line which undermined Chairman Mao's line and policy on cadres.

Reviewing implementation of party policy on cadres in our province since the smashing of the gang, the conference noted that as the struggle to expose and criticize the gang deepened--particularly since last year's enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee--crimes by that henchman who pushed the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist

line were exposed and repudiated and the bourgeois factional network he headed destroyed. This removed the biggest obstacle to implementation of party policy on cadres, and we have made outstanding progress in implementing this policy.

Taking the whole situation into consideration, however, our province has not paid enough attention to implementing party policy on cadres and we still fall short of what is expected of us by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. There are some individual cadres and units that do not fully understand the significance of implementing party policy on cadres. They are not thorough enough in their exposure and criticism of the gang's crimes in disrupting this policy; they cannot distinguish between correct and incorrect lines and they are troubled by lingering fear. In a few units the influence of bourgeois factionalism must be eliminated, despite obstruction and interference still existing in these units. Party committees at all levels must strengthen their leadership and boldly arouse the masses to completely smash the mental shackles imposed by the gang, thus implementing well party policy on cadres.

Comrade Yang Yen, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the conference. He pointed out that implementation of party policy on cadres is a complicated task calling for strenuous efforts. He said we must comprehensively and accurately grasp Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and understand and grasp Chairman Mao's line and policy on cadres in order to increase our understanding of this policy. Comrade Yang Yen stressed in order to carry out this work and achieve good results, we must first clearly understand the correct line.

He said when we implement party policy on cadres and review remaining problems in screening cadres and other cases, we should use dialectical and historical materialism as the guide in order to eliminate chaos and return order. The first thing in screening cadres is to completely investigate facts. At the same time, when dealing with cadre problems, there must be a comprehensive analysis of his personal history to determine his line so we can handle his case according to his true colors. Comrade Yang Yen said we must uphold the principle of correcting all that is wrong and allowing free expression. All past mistakes in handling problems of some cadres should be corrected in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. If there are cases which have been completely mishandled, they must be corrected. Where there are partial mistakes, rectification is necessary. All who have been falsely accused should be exonerated without exception. However, where original conclusions are correct and cases have been handled properly, such conclusions should be upheld and cases involved not treated as the others.

Comrade Yang Yen noted in handling cases of cadres who have made mistakes, an attitude of seriousness and prudence is essential in order to strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions and correctly handle them. He pointed out that implementation of the policy on intellectuals is an important part of implementation of policy on cadres. We should now concentrate our forces on first resolving all remaining cadre-screening problems among intellectuals in science and technology, culture and education and in factories, mines and other enterprises. At the same time investigation of the basic situation of contingents of intellectuals on all fronts in the province should be carried out as soon as possible to adjust the positions of those not doing the work for which they have been trained.

Provincial CCP Committee Secretary Wu Sheng-jung and Deputy Secretary Li Hsing-wang also spoke at the conference.

WEN WEI PO CLAIMS USSR COVETS IRAN, WEST ASIA

HK181044Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 May 78 p 2 HK

["Special article" by Ku Chin-hsin: "West Asia Is Becoming a Target of the Soviet Spearhead"]

[Excerpts] Following the change in the political situation of Afghanistan, continuous disturbances have taken place in neighboring Iran.

The shadow of Soviet subversion has already made the situation in Iran unstable. West Asia has become a Soviet target. If the Soviet Union succeeds in Iran, the next target will probably be Saudi Arabia. The strategic positions of Iran and Saudi Arabia, which are rich in oil resources, are quite significant. The Soviet Union has been eyeing them for a long time. Recent indications show it is planning to encircle them.

Cuban troops have already entered South Yemen which is situated south of Saudi Arabia and controls the sea passage for Middle Eastern oil. Oman, south of the Persian Gulf, is also threatened by South Yemen.

Thus Iran is in a very tense situation. It shares a border with the Soviet Union to the north. Afghanistan, which recently had a coup, is on the eastern side of Iran, and its southern neighbor, Oman, is being threatened by Cuban troops. Thus Iran could possibly be attacked from three sides. The shah of Iran recently went to the southern part of the country to inspect the army, navy and air force in order to meet the new danger.

However, an internal war has broken out. Antigovernment riots have suddenly occurred in various big cities throughout the country. The masses shouted "Down with the Shah," People can see that the disturbances which took place after the coup are the same as those conducted by the "leftists" in Afghanistan. This cannot be incidental or coincidental. The riots are related to meddling by the Soviet Union.

Iran exports a large amount of petroleum. However, the gap between rich and the poor is quite serious. The lower classes in the urban and rural areas are dissatisfied with the present situation and are demanding reform.

The shah also wants to gradually reform society. However, this conflicts with religious interests and the conservative concept. Religious organizations have opposed expropriation of their land for land reform and have also opposed granting more rights to women.

The Iranian Communist Party went underground in 1949. Its leading organ is in East Berlin. The party has depended on the Soviet Union economically and ideologically. It is a terrorist organization which in recent years has recruited disciples from Iran's mass organizations and from the leftists of the People's Party. The shah of Iran must have been referring to a specific country when he accused a big nation of trying to split Iran.

The success of the "leftists" in Afghanistan in seizing power has greatly spurred the "leftists" in Iran. The Soviet subversive conspiracy has certainly played a command role.

The shah of Iran has used foreign exchange earned from oil exports to purchase a large number of fighters, tanks, warships and missiles from the United States in recent years. Some people once held that Iran's arms exceeded its normal needs. However, after the coup in Afghanistan, those people realized the shah of Iran has foresight.

HSIN WAN PAO VIEWS ISSUES IN SINO-JAPANESE DISPUTE

HK121141Y Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 11 May 78 p 1 HK

[Unattributed "New Talk" column: "From the Continental Shelf to Tiaoyutai"]

[Text] China yesterday lodged a strongest protest with Japan, protesting its violation of China's sovereignty in relation to the Continental Shelf. Behind the back of China, Japan and South Korea have marked off the Continental Shelf they want to jointly exploit, signed an agreement and are ready to take action. In the past, China twice protested this. However, the agreement was recently passed by the Japanese House of Representatives and has been sent to the House of Councilors for final ratification.

The Continental Shelf is located in the East Sea which, geologically, is the eastern extension of the Chinese continent. It is very obvious that it naturally belongs to China. If Japan and Korea are involved because of the extension of the Continental Shelf, a face-to-face solution by the parties concerned is required. It is unreasonable to do the marking behind the back of another party.

Korea is involved in this event. However, it is not easy to hold negotiations because China does not recognize South Korea and there are no diplomatic relations between Japan and North Korea. Given this, we can only wait until conditions for negotiations are ripe. We cannot act recklessly.

It is definite that if Japan continues to do something against the advice of others, moves farther away and takes exploitative actions following the all-round ratification by the Diet, it will not only receive oral and written opposition from China, but Peking will not keep its hands off.

The Continental Shelf in the East Sea is a huge oil storehouse awaiting exploitation. There is also rich oil underneath Tiaoyutai--the island which China and Japan are disputing.

According to a Japanese source, when Han Nien-lung, vice minister of foreign affairs, lodged a strong protest to Shoji Sato, Japanese ambassador to China, they also talked about Tiaoyutai and other problems regarding bilateral relations. The two sides agreed to talk about the Tiaoyutai problem after the signing of a peace treaty between China and Japan. Tiaoyutai belongs to China and further argument is not needed. Talks will be held in the future because we are not afraid of talks; we have logic on our side. We will not give way in regard to the principle of protecting sovereignty over territories. Talks will be held because neither side wants this problem to affect the negotiating and signing of the peace treaty. There are people in Japan who would like to see the Tiaoyutai problem affect the peace treaty, and this is what Moscow wants. Peking wants both the peace treaty and Tiaoyutai. China has nothing to lose in negotiating and signing the peace treaty first and then negotiating and reaffirming Tiaoyutai later.

Although China is huge and Tiaoyutai is small, China will **fight** for even an inch of land and protect it if that inch belongs to China. Protect the Continental Shelf! Protect Tiaoyutai!

CANTON OPENS SUBURBAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE MARKETS

HK171418Y Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 May 78 p 1 HK

[Special report from Canton: "Eighteen Agricultural Trade Markets Open in Canton Suburbs for Exchange of Private Plot and Family Subsidiary Products"]

[Text] The suburban areas and the Huangpu District of Canton Municipality recently opened 18 agricultural trade markets. [paragraph continues]

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The markets are open every Monday and Saturday according to the province's unified regulations. The 18 agricultural trade markets are located in Hsinchiaio, Sanyuanli, Shihching, Tungpu, Shaho and Hotung communes and in Huangpu district.

The Canton suburban area party committee and the Huangpu District party committee held that at present the existence of agricultural trade markets is necessary because the rural areas are still running private plots and the proper family subsidiary industry. Apart from their own use, many agricultural households still have a surplus of agricultural subsidiary products which can be exchanged at the markets. At the same time, it is necessary to supplement production teams with seeds, seedlings and fodder now and then. Since state-run and cooperative commerce are still unable to completely meet demand, the village fair trade is still playing a role. Thus it has been decided to open the agricultural trade markets in accordance with party policies. However, the agricultural trade markets must make transactions in line with regulations governing village fair trade. There is no management organ for running the markets.

UNIVERSITIES TO REOPEN IN CANTON, FOCHOW

Chinan University in Canton

HK160800Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 13 May 78 p 1 HK

[Phone report from Canton: "Chinan University Will Reopen Soon; Huachiao Hospital Will Be Built This Year"]

[Excerpts] A responsible person of the leadership group for reestablishing Chinan University in Canton held a press conference on the afternoon of 12 May to discuss reestablishing the university and the future development plan. The responsible person also disclosed that the university's Huachiao Hospital will be built this year.

According to the university's responsible person, Chinan University was established during the Huanghsu period at the end of the Ching Dynasty. It was then called Chinan School. It was known as Chinan University in Shanghai in the 1920's. It was reestablished in Canton in 1958 after experiencing many upheavals. During the Great Cultural Revolution it was destroyed and sabotaged by Lin Piao and his gang as well as the "gang of four" and was forced to close. Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and under the concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, it has been decided that Chinan University will be reestablished. This has been actively supported by the State Council, the Education Ministry, the Office for Overseas Chinese Affairs, the State Planning Commission and other departments. Vice Chairman Yeh has shown very great concern for the reestablishment and personally wrote the name of the university. The intense preparatory work has been completed after more than half a year. The university will hold a reestablishment ceremony this month.

Chinan University is directly subordinate to the Ministry of Education. Its students will mainly be children of Overseas Chinese and of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. In addition, it will also enroll students from throughout the country, including youths from Taiwan and families of Overseas Chinese. The university has 10 departments. This year all departments, except the Department of Biology, will enroll 1,000 new students. Starting this year the university will gradually increase the number of graduate students.

The responsible person also indicated that Chinan University will be run as a teaching and science center. It is hoped the standard of the university will reach the relatively higher level of the country. The present facilities are relatively simple and are unable to meet objective demand. According to the initial plan, the university will have 4,000 undergraduate students, 500 graduate students and 1,000 teachers and will set up a number of modern experimental bases during the next 8 years. This year's building plan for Huachiao Hospital includes 500 beds.

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The university will concentrate on the Mathematics Department and run an electronics center. It will also concentrate on the Department of Physics and promote the technology of physics, the analysis of physical materials and the technology of electronic microscopes. The university will also set up a nuclear reactor laboratory and will produce isotopes. An English-language research center, an electrochemistry center, a science and technology investigation center and a modern library will also be set up. The university will also establish a Southeast Asia research center.

Chuanchou School for Overseas Chinese

HK170956Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 May 78 p 1 HK

[CHINA NEWS SERVICE report from Foochow: "Chuanchou Overseas Chinese University To Reopen, Liao Cheng-chih To Become Chancellor; Student Enrollment Begins This Autumn"]

[Excerpts] Following the preparatory meeting for the National Overseas Chinese Affairs Conference the State Council decided that the Overseas Chinese University would be reopened. Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, will be the chancellor. The preparatory leadership group comprises 13 responsible persons of Fukien Province's propaganda, education and Overseas Chinese affairs departments. The head of the group is Lin I-hsin, secretary of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee. The office for the preparatory leadership group is divided into secretarial, administrative, education, capital construction facilities and general affairs sections. These sections are responsible for making preparations for reopening the university. Wang Ta-ming, deputy head of the leadership group, is chairman of the office.

The Overseas Chinese university was founded in 1960 and was located in the suburbs of Chuanchou Municipality where Overseas Chinese gather.

The university was forced to close in 1970 due to the sabotage of our country's education by Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

The reopened Overseas Chinese University will concentrate on running the Engineering Department in connection with the Science Department. The university will cultivate engineering technology and scientific research personnel and science teachers for universities, colleges and schools. The university has decided to enroll students this autumn. They will be mainly Overseas Chinese youths and youths from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan. It will also enroll some children of returning Overseas Chinese and families of Overseas Chinese. The university has temporarily adopted a 4-year system. The cadres and teachers of the original Overseas Chinese University are being gradually brought back to work. The university has also decided to employ Overseas Chinese experts to teach or give short-term lectures in order to gradually strengthen the teaching force and to improve the teaching standard.

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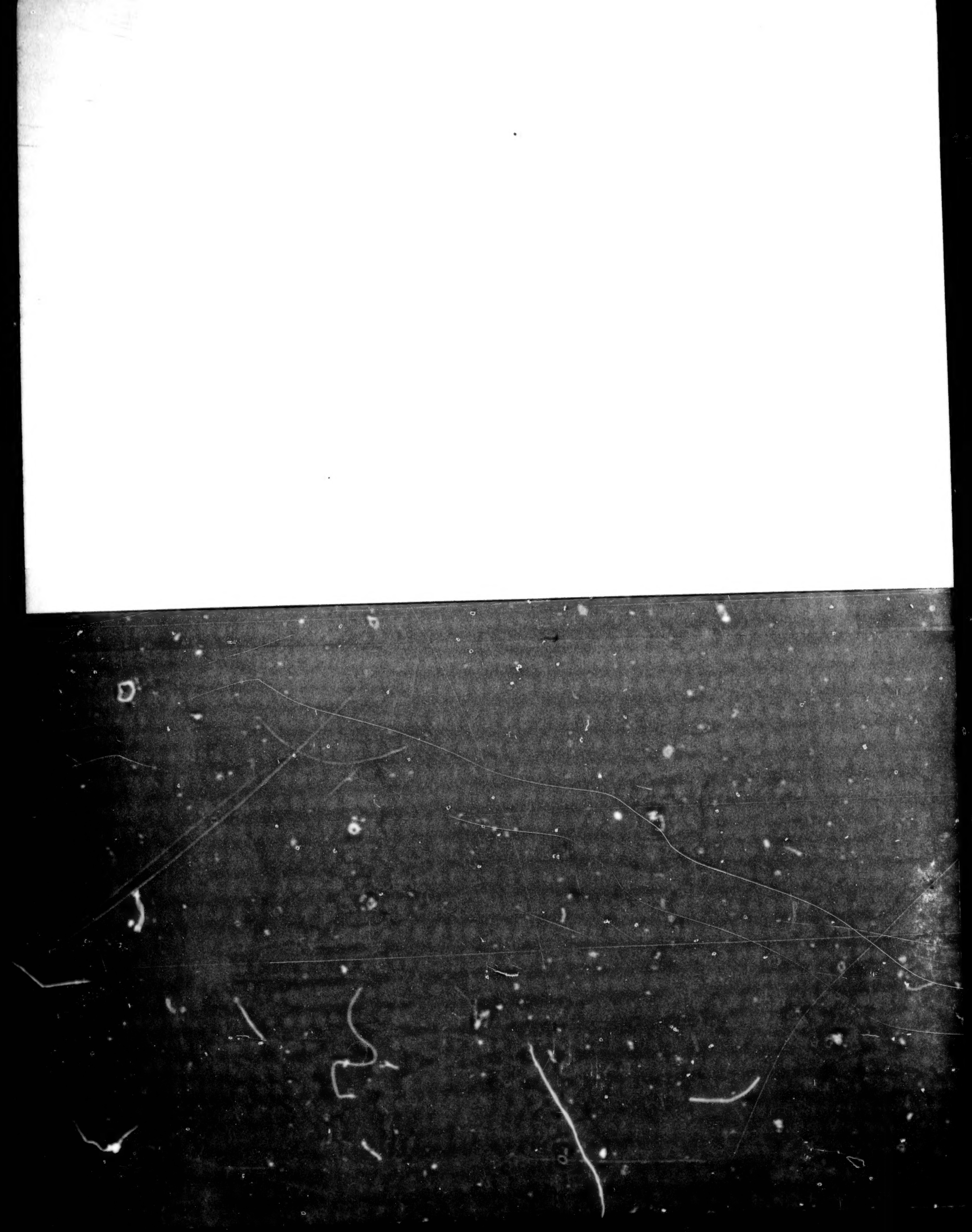
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